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## Bonn Will Increase Outlays for Defense by at Least 3%

By John M. Geddes

BONN, Feb. 28 (NYT) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today West Germany intends to increase its defense spending by a real percent from last year's level in a 1978 pledge by the Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In a foreign policy speech to parliament, Mr. Schmidt said the new law would stem in part from increased military aid to Greece and

Envoy denies U.S. is pressuring Japan on defense spending. Page 5.

key, but it is also expected to include funds to cover rising military costs.

The government had previously jockeyed calls by U.S. officials to boost defense spending on the approximately 2-percent increase already included in this year's \$22.4-billion budget. To raise spending by 3 percent, it is estimated that \$525 million in new outlays will be needed.

Although Mr. Schmidt did not directly tie the increased defense spending to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, he did call for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country and pledged solidarity with the United States in developing a Western policy to counter the threat.

Mr. Schmidt praised President Carter for his handling of the Iranian crisis and called for the release of all U.S. hostages in Tehran. He also stressed the need for different but



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt

complementary measures by the West in the current crisis. "I am sure," Mr. Schmidt said, "that we will take further steps next year during our talks in creating a credible and unified Western policy."

At the same time, Mr. Schmidt underlined, as he had in a speech in January, the need for continuing contacts between Eastern and Western governments, especially during crisis situations, and stressed the importance of détente.

Opposition leader Helmut Kohl charged that the government's policy and what he said was its lack of clear support for the Carter admin-

istration was "leading to the danger of Germany falling between two stools as it has twice before in this century."

Mr. Schmidt, responding to recent opposition calls that he take a stand on boycotting the Summer Olympic Games in Moscow, said he was certain that a united Western position would be reached by May, when national Olympic committees must register with the International Olympic Committee to go to Moscow. He said it was up to the Soviet Union to create the conditions for the participation of all athletes in the Games.

### Palestinian Issue

BONN, Feb. 28 (UPI) — In a passage of his speech aimed at oil-producing Arab nations, the chancellor noted the importance of solving the Palestinian problem.

Observers linked this to Bonn's known desire to increase European cooperation with Gulf states. The Arabs reportedly are demanding new initiatives on the status of Palestine in exchange for such cooperation.

"The Middle East problem needs solving more than ever before," Mr. Schmidt said, recalling resolutions at the recent Islamic conference in Islamabad that demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan but also resolution of the status of Palestine.

"One resolution would not have been possible without the other," he noted. "We Germans have a direct interest in solving the Middle East problem."



A Bogotá policeman, center, provides covering fire as officers carry away a companion wounded at the height of the shoot-out with guerrillas who seized the Dominican Embassy Wednesday.

## No Signs of Afghan Pullout Seen

## Soviet Hints Discounted by U.S.

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (WP) — The Soviet Union hinted readiness yesterday to pull out its troops from Afghanistan without providing signs that would suggest that Moscow meant business.

U.S. officials firmly discounted the hints that ranged from a newspaper report quoting Soviet officials as expressing willingness to accept UN troops in Afghanistan to Soviet

President Leonid Brezhnev's interest in U.S.-Soviet talks on the crisis expressed to a visiting U.S. businessman.

Administration sources insisted that the Soviet Union planned to introduce more troops into Afghanistan and that two new Soviet divisions were "either moved in or about to come in" to strengthen the Soviet intervention force.

The sources said President Carter's letter this week to President Tito of Yugoslavia contained the U.S. view on how the crisis could be resolved.

According to officials, Mr. Carter said in the letter that "with a prompt withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the United States would be willing to join with Afghanistan's neighbors in a guarantee of true neutrality and noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs."

Analysts in Washington believe that new indications of Soviet flexibility were designed to split "warring" European allies and halt the momentum of Mr. Carter's sanctions, including the drive to boycott the Moscow Summer Olympics.

According to this view, the Soviet Union was trying to play Western allies against each other, especially in Europe where there are some reservations about the U.S. sanctions, without advancing serious proposals.

In Moscow, U.S. businessman Armand Hammer said after a long meeting with Mr. Brezhnev that the Soviet leader expressed interest in possible Soviet-U.S. discussions.

Mr. Brezhnev said that he felt that the Afghanistan problem could be solved if the United States and the countries surrounding Afghanistan would guarantee that they would use their influence to see that there is no interference from outside in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, Mr. Hammer reported.

### Approach Denied

In London, the newspaper Evening News said that high Soviet officials would be willing to accept UN troops in Afghanistan as part of a plan to ensure its neutrality.

The newspaper, whose Moscow correspondent is a Soviet citizen frequently used by the Kremlin to fly trial balloons, said that the Soviet Union has suggested such a UN role in an informal approach to the British Foreign Office. British offi-

cials in London said that no such informal approach had been made. In his talks with Mr. Hammer, Mr. Brezhnev gave no details as to how the United States and other nations could arrive at his required guarantees.

But, Mr. Hammer quoted Mr. Brezhnev as saying, "he understood they [the United States] couldn't control all the elements but they could use their influence and above all that any arms shipped to Pakistan be used for defensive purposes only." This, according to Mr. Hammer, "would be a form of guarantee" to Mr. Brezhnev.

U.S. officials noted that Mr. Brezhnev's public statement asserted that he would be ready to begin withdrawal of troops after such guarantees were obtained.

## Meeting With Hostages Said Set

## UN Panel Vows to Reveal Repression Under Shah

TEHRAN, Feb. 28 — The UN commission investigating Iran's grievances against the deposed Shah said today that it would tell the world "what 'unimaginable lengths' human rights were violated under his rule."

The commission's co-chairman, Mohammed Bedjaoui of Algeria, made the promise in an impassioned speech at the Hilton Hotel to 1,500 chanting invalids of the revolution last year.

A former Iranian official, meanwhile, said a meeting had been arranged today between the commission and the American hostages being held by militants in Tehran, but the captors said they had not decided whether to permit it. The hostages, in their 117th day of captivity, are threatened with at least 10 more weeks of confinement.

The official news agency Pars reported that former Interior Minister Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said that members of the UN commission would meet with the hostages, and that a representative of President Abolmohsen Bani-Sadr will accompany them.

A terse Pars broadcast announcement monitored in London specifically said that the captors, in an apparent turnaround from their rejection yesterday of a commission visit, agreed to it and that Mr. Bani-Sadr will go there with the five-member panel.

Mr. Bedjaoui's statement was the strongest made by the panel since it arrived last Saturday in hopes of easing the U.S.-Iranian crisis over the estimated 50 hostages held at the U.S. Embassy, Mr. Bedjaoui said. "The formidable power of repression reigned here for more than 25 years. You have realized an extraordinary miracle thanks to the powerful force of your spirituality and your national solidarity to de-throne this power."

"I wish to express to you most sincerely our pain and our sadness at all we have seen here, and I shall to give you a formal assurance that we will fulfill our mandate and that the international community will know to what unimaginable lengths the violations of human rights were carried in this land."

The commission, temporarily reduced to four members by the departure of co-chairman Andres Aguilar Mawdsley of Venezuela on private business, spent half an hour talking to the invalids, many of whom were missing limbs or eyes.

The crippled, largely casualties of the anti-shah street demonstrations last year when government troops opened fire to quell the riots, included a paralyzed boy on a stretcher.

In scenes reminiscent of the visit of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to Tehran last month, the Iranian officials said the panel was

## 13 Hostages Are Freed by Bogota Rebels

From Agency Dispatches

BOGOTA, Feb. 28 — Leftist guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy residence today released 13 of their hostages in exchange for food and supplies, the first break in the crisis.

Among the remaining hostages, by some estimates about 45, are at least 12 ambassadors. Paraguayan Consul Rafael Vitez Pareja and an unidentified man, both wounded, were taken out of the residence of Dominican Ambassador Diogenes Mayll Burgos in separate ambulances after two Red Cross volunteers carried in 20 crates of food and supplies. Ten women and one child walked out of the embassy compound shortly afterward.

Gunfire broke out this afternoon at the embassy. A guerrilla leader blamed the gunshots on Colombian government snipers firing on the mission.

The guerrillas warned they were ready for a long siege and threatened to kill their hostages, who include U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio, 11 other ambassadors or acting ambassadors, the papal nuncio to Colombia and several Colombian diplomats.

"Commander No. 1," as the guerrilla chief called himself, said in a telephone interview to the Associated Press that the guerrillas would free all women and two wounded hostages as soon as the government begins negotiating their demands seriously.

Another of the raiders, members of the M-19 guerrilla organization, had said earlier that the wounded and approximately 25 women were about to be freed. M-19, or Movement 19, takes its name from the April 19, 1970, presidential elec-

tions, which the guerrillas say were fraudulent.

The estimated 30 guerrillas, who stormed into the mission during a noon diplomatic reception yesterday, are demanding \$50 million, the release of 311 political prisoners, publication of an anti-government manifesto in major foreign newspapers and safe passage out of the country.

The gunfire, the first since yesterday's attack, could be heard in the background on the telephone. But there was no immediate word of any new casualties.

The guerrillas said yesterday that acting Paraguayan Ambassador Oscar Gostiaga and another, unidentified civilian were wounded. They also said one of their men was fatally wounded in the assault, and the government said three policemen were wounded.

Despite reports to the contrary, Commander No. 1 denied this afternoon that any deadline for meeting the guerrilla demands had ever been set.

A government minister, who asked not to be identified, said mediation efforts begun by Rafael Vasquez, a former foreign minister and head of the Colombian Human Rights Defense Commission, had been cut off, but he did not explain why. Mr. Vasquez has been a critic of the government's anti-guerrilla tactics.

The official did not say what the next steps would be in negotiations with the guerrillas.

"Complete Calm" "The situation in the embassy is one of complete calm," Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, one of the hostages, said by telephone this morning. "The guerrillas have treated us well. They [the guerrillas] don't appear to be in a hurry."

"We are prepared to remain here one or two months if necessary," the guerrilla gang's leader, Commander No. 1, told The Associated Press. "It all depends on whether the government wants to negotiate or not."

The guerrillas said they were armed with pistols, rifles, grenades, bombs and abundant ammunition. Mr. Asencio telephoned the U.S. Embassy this morning, embassy spokesman Larry Estes said. "The ambassador was in good spirits."

Mr. Estes said "He said there was no urgent need for medical care at the embassy."

The guerrillas also wanted to hold a news conference this morning with two Colombian radio reporters at which they would hand over the anti-government manifesto and the body of a guerrilla who died in the initial shoot-out yesterday. But police would not allow the two reporters to enter the embassy grounds.

"We are prepared for victory or death," the leader of the guerrillas said yesterday. "We are demanding that the government meet certain conditions if it wishes to save the lives of important diplomats. If there is no agreement, everyone will leave here as corpses."

Twenty-six men and four women dressed in athletic togs burst into the embassy with guns blazing during a reception on the Dominican

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## World Body Endorses Nuclear Power Despite Weapons Proliferation Risk

By Don Cook

VIENNA, Feb. 28 (LAT) — An international technical conference concluded yesterday that world nuclear energy development must be continued despite the danger of the spread of nuclear weapons.

It set forth this priority in a community ending a two-year evaluation of nuclear fuel problems that resulted in an exhaustive series of technical studies.

The 66 countries involved in the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation agreed that effective measures can and should be taken to minimize the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. But they also agreed that such measures had to be applied without jeopardizing energy supplies or the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The technical studies themselves endorsed both the development of fast-breeder nuclear reactors, which

run on plutonium, and the reprocessing of used nuclear-fuel rods. Both moves will increase the amount of weapons-grade plutonium in the world. But the studies found the steps necessary to improve the world's energy supply.

France Far Ahead As the meeting ended, the nationalized electricity authority of France announced in Paris that it would place orders for two large fast-breeder reactors, each capable of producing power in the 1,500-megawatt range. France is already far ahead in fast-breeder development, with completion of a 1,300-megawatt plant due to begin operation in 1983.

The conclusions of the INFCE study pose some policy questions for the Carter administration, which, in 1977, began an effort to alert the world to the dangers of weapons proliferation inherent in the growth of nuclear power.

When President Carter took office, he stopped work on construction of a big U.S. reprocessing center and tried to halt fast-breeder development. He also drastically tightened licensing procedures and controls over exports of enriched uranium.

The hope of the administration apparently was to gain consensus on the limitation of nuclear power development. But as the eight volumes of technical studies and the final communiqué of this conference conclude, world consensus is that nuclear power development must go forward without being circumscribed or impeded. This position was reached regardless of the fact that there is no foolproof way of having nuclear power without the danger of a weapons spinoff.

The study, in which more than 500 nuclear experts from 46 countries and 5 international agencies participated, thus is more of an en-

dorsement of European attitudes toward nuclear power than of the U.S. approach.

The U.S. nuclear industry is in the doldrums as a result of the Carter policies, the Three Mile Island accident, anti-nuclear lobbies and regulatory red tape, while in Europe nuclear power is still generally pushing ahead.

Europe now derives nearly 50 percent of its supply of enriched uranium for its power stations from the Soviet Union, whereas, only 10 years ago, the United States was the monopoly supplier. The constant change of U.S. policies over supply arrangements is certainly a factor in this shift.

Since there are no specific recom-

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## Tito's Condition Is Unchanged, Doctors Report

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, Feb. 28 (AP) — President Tito's doctors said today that his condition was unchanged from the day before, when they reported that he was suffering from hemorrhages as well as kidney failure, heart weakness and pneumonia.

"Comrade president spent the night peacefully," the doctors' bulletin said. "Intensive treatment is being continued." The 87-year-old Yugoslav leader was in his 48th day of hospitalization at Ljubljana Clinical Center in northwestern Yugoslavia.

Marshal Tito's health has been failing since Feb. 10, when doctors said he had developed kidney problems after the amputation of his left leg on Jan. 10. Until then, he seemed to be recovering well from the surgery.

## Inside

### Weekend

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Dudley Moore, the Real Star of '10' Page 9W

## Mugabe Appears to Lead in Early Rhodesia Returns

ALISBURY, Feb. 28 (AP) — re half of Rhodesia's 3 million voters had cast ballots by midpoint of independence elections today in a steady rain that they of them saw as a good omen.

Rain blessed the land and our people," said Samson Ngandu, 59, one of the first voters to arrive at the three-day British-supervised elections began yesterday.

By midday today more than 1.5 million blacks, voting for nine parliament seats at 670 polling stations, had cast ballots at 670 polling stations. Initial reports from many areas indicated that the party of Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Front leader Robert Mugabe was leading.

He trailed by those of his former guerrilla partner, Joshua Nkomo, and of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a peace-loving cleric.

Mr. Mugabe flew yesterday to Harare and then to Salisbury to talk with his main supporters, the Smiths Machel and J. Nkomo.

The polling stations are manned by Commonwealth cease-fire monitoring troops, more than 200 British troops and 570 British soldiers.

Political violence had overshadowed the two-month campaign for 10-seat Parliament, 20 seats of which are reserved for whites and allocated in a one-day election on Feb. 29.

But a Rhodesian spokesman said that since the start of the election, there has been no violence and that the army and police last week were patrolling the country.

hodesian soldiers yesterday dead a man in eastern Rhodesia.

## Nuclear Test Blast

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP) — The United States detonated an underground nuclear device with a yield of less than 100 tons at the Nevada Test Site on Feb. 28.

## Strong Stomachs for Politics

This story was reported by R. Drummond Ayres, R.W. Apple Jr., Douglas Kneeland and Wayne King, and was written by Mr. King.

ANDOVER, Mass., Feb. 28 (NYT) — If we are what we eat, what is to be said of the men who would be president? Ronald Reagan (code name: Rawhide) nibbles jelly beans, John Connally munches Snickers bars, Edward Kennedy longs for ice cream and snacks on Doritos, and Jerry Brown, a reformed junk food junkie, subsists on whole wheat noodles, plucks chunks of raw cauliflower from salad bars and avoids preservatives the way a front-runner shuns debates.

While the candidates no longer have to run the gauntlet of ethnic staples that characterized earlier campaigns — George Wallace used to stock Tom's Toasted Peanuts, Moon Pies (a marshmallow-cake sandwich covered with chocolate) and Dr. Pepper soft drinks, and Fritz Mondale learned to eat grits and like them — the campaign trail is still far from gourmet.

The phalanx of Secret Service agents guarding the candidates provides a handy foil against well-wishers proffering fiery meatballs or ironclad hush puppies, but candidates com-

plain that the fare that is left is bland, boring, fattening and, despite the endless round of political dinners, often in short supply.

"We'll eat anything we can get," sighed Nancy Reagan, who often passes out chocolate to reporters in the back of the campaign bus. (When Mr. Reagan assumed that thoughtful duty in her absence, he ended up by recounting the now-famous ethnic joke that stung his campaign.)

### Macaroni and Cheese

Mr. Reagan likes macaroni and cheese, misses veal, which he seldom gets on the road, but eats heartily of whatever is put before him at campaign lunches and dinners. He relishes desserts, will sometimes accept someone else's, and delighted in the substances as well as the spirit of the half-dozen birthday cakes presented him earlier this month. He manages to stay trim without dieting — "on this schedule I don't need to" — but rolls an exercise wheel in his room when there is time.

His fellow Californian, Edmund (Jerry) Brown Jr., who once ballooned on a diet laced with packaged snacks is now as lean as a greyhound on a regimen of jogging and the Fritkin diet, which is extremely low in fats, cholesterol, salt and sugar.

Mr. Brown often eats whatever is at hand —

pawing over the salad bar at motels, picking up an apple or a piece of celery, peeling a banana while he talks to reporters on the plane — and sometimes forgets meals altogether.

On a junkie through Iowa, he lunched on fresh fruit, canned vegetables and wheat thins, then winced as his Continental media adviser, Jacques Barzagli, intercepted a package of pasteurized processed cheese spread and disdainfully intoned the ingredients — "American cheese, water, milk fat, whey, skim milk, sodium phosphate, sorbic acid." The governor went back to his carrots.

George Bush, who thinks nothing of a three-mile jog before breakfast, dots on Doritos corn chips, likes popcorn and potato chips on the plane, and grabs a sandwich when he can, often in an automobile on the way to an engagement. Like the other candidates, he seldom drinks while campaigning, confining himself to a vodka martini before dinner. He misses Chinese food and complains that campaign fare is dull and skimpy.

John Connally loves nuts, according to an aide, and dips into peanuts and cashews along with Snickers candy bars, which he washes down with Diet Pepsi. He seldom eats at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)





## Aid Seen Threatened

## Pakistan Atomic Bid Continues, U.S. Says

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT) — Pakistan, despite recent U.S. warnings, is still taking steps to acquire the capacity to build nuclear weapons, a development that State Department officials said yesterday could undercut Washington's efforts to provide military support for the country.

The officials said that the Carter administration had received intelligence information revealing that U.S. officials had failed so far to convince President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq that any attempt to develop nuclear weapons was sure to damage security ties with Washington.

The latest information, they said, showed that Pakistan was continuing to build a plant outside Islamabad to produce bomb-grade enriched uranium.

Officials said that the administration warned Pakistan about its nuclear program during a visit earlier this month by a high-level team led by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser. In a session with Gen. Zia, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher is said to have declared that a

Pakistani nuclear test would force increased military support from Washington.

U.S. officials learned late in 1978 that Pakistan was secretly acquiring technology to produce enriched uranium. In March, 1979, the administration ordered cessation of all economic and military aid to Pakistan.

But after the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan in December, the administration proposed to provide Pakistan with \$400 million in military and economic aid over the next two years, and Washington has taken the lead in creating a military aid consortium of Western and Arab countries.

## Still Concerned

Officials said Mr. Christopher was assured during his recent visit that Pakistan had no plans to acquire nuclear weapons. But Pakistani authorities are said to have declined to promise that a so-called peaceful nuclear device would not be built or tested.

This is viewed by State Department nuclear experts as an important omission. India, when it detonated its first nuclear device in May, 1974, said that the test had been conducted for peaceful purposes. "Pakistan seems intent on relying on the same loophole the Indians used," an official said.

The administration downgraded its concern over Pakistan's nuclear program after the events in Afghanistan, but officials stress that Mr. Carter and his senior aides remain dedicated to dissuading Islamabad from exercising the bomb option.

A nuclear test by Pakistan, they contended, would create new tensions in the region and would probably prompt the new government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to resume India's nuclear weapons program. In these circumstances, the officials added, it would become extremely difficult for Washington to gain the cooperation of India, Pakistan and other countries in the area in resisting further Soviet advances.

Despite earlier reports suggesting that Pakistan might conduct a test in the near future, U.S. intelligence aides do not believe it will be able to produce enough enriched uranium to build a bomb until late 1981 at the earliest. But officials said that continued evidence that Pakistan was seeking a weapons capability would be likely to stir congressional opposition to the administration's aid program in the coming weeks.

## Agreement Delayed

The aid package has not yet been presented to Congress because, officials said, Pakistan is holding off on agreeing to the program until the administration is able to find out how much additional assistance will be made available by West European governments and Saudi Arabia.

In a related development, State Department aides said that a decision on whether to grant export licenses for two shipments of nuclear fuel to India has been deferred. It has been expected that Mr. Carter would approve the shipment, despite India's continuing reluctance to accept international safeguards on all its nuclear facilities.

Officials said that a letter was sent to New Delhi recently asking authorities there to provide up-to-date information on the government's attitude toward accepting safeguards. They added that Mr. Carter would make a ruling on the fuel shipments after the Indian government replied to the U.S. note.

## Andalusia Votes on Autonomy

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Feb. 28 (NYT) — After an angry and bitter campaign, the citizens of Andalusia, the poorest and biggest of the nation's regions, voted today in an autonomous referendum that could affect the evolving contours and powers of home-rule institutions elsewhere in post-Franco Spain.

The government of Premier Adolfo Suarez, which has shifted markedly to the right in the last few months, mobilized its political resources to ensure the failure of the referendum. Half the Cabinet, coordinated by former Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa, took to the stump, urging the 4.3 million eligible voters to abstain or cast blank ballots.

Voting from the eight provinces of Spain's southernmost region was fairly heavy, but, to be approved, the home-rule proposition had to register a majority of "yes" votes of the census in each province. Campaigning in favor of the statute, the Socialist and Communist parties conceded it would be difficult to attain this constitutional requirement.

## Junta's Statement

Shortly after the polls closed, the region's virtually powerless "pre-autonomy" junta issued a preliminary statement on voting patterns which predicted that more than half the census had cast ballots, except in the easternmost province of Almeria. A shortfall in Almeria would be sufficient to doom the referendum.

Mr. Suarez and his closest aides decided six weeks ago to put the brakes on an autonomy process they had initiated.

Behind Mr. Suarez's shift on the issue lies the fear that the proliferation of home-rule institutions across the country, dominated by leftist and radical regional forces, would undercut the authority of his minority government in Madrid and may make Spain ungovernable.

## World Conference Backs Growth of Nuclear Power

(Continued from Page 1) mendations resulting from the two-year INFECE study, it will be up to each government to develop its own policies in the light of the technical reports.

## France to Send Iraq Weapons-Grade Fuel

VIENNA, Feb. 28 (WP) — France has decided to make an exception to its nuclear nonproliferation policies and provide Iraq with weapons-grade enriched uranium fuel for an atomic research reactor

## U.S. House Unit Bars Draft Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (WP) — President Carter's request for funds to start draft registration was defeated yesterday on a 6 to 6 vote in a House Appropriations subcommittee.

But the subcommittee did not kill the draft money bill entirely. It sent it on to the full Appropriations Committee with just enough money to prepare the nation's Selective Service machinery for possible future use. The full committee could still restore the registration funds.

The subcommittee action — the first Congress vote on the registration proposals — was a sharp setback for the president. The funds cut out of the bill were for registering women as well as men.

## French Offices Occupied

GUION, Spain, Feb. 28 (Reuters) — About 100 striking steelworkers occupied the offices of the French consular agent in this northern Spanish port today, French officials said.

The strikers said they were protesting the fact that their employers



Stripped to his shorts, an unidentified man gestures to guerrillas inside the Dominican Embassy in Bogota to show that he is unarmed. His attempt to enter the building, however, failed.

## 13 Hostages Freed by Bogota Guerrillas

(Continued from Page 1)

Republic's independence day. Bodyguards of the ambassadors, some inside the two-story and some outside, returned the fire, but the invaders succeeded in taking over the building.

The embassy, which also doubles as the residence of Dominican Ambassador Diogenes Mayil Burgos, was surrounded by police and soldiers armed with automatic weapons and tear-gas grenades and wearing bulletproof vests. An armored

car also was brought into the area.

The U.S. State Department confirmed that in addition to Mr. Asencio, the ambassadors being held were from Guatemala, Haiti, Brazil, Austria, Switzerland, Uruguay, Egypt, Mexico, Venezuela, Israel and the Dominican Republic. It was thought possible that Costa Rica's ambassador was also being held hostage along with the charges d'affaires from Nicaragua, Paraguay and Bolivia. The government

of El Salvador denied earlier reports that its ambassador was being held.

M-19 guerrilla group has been the most active of Colombia's half-dozen guerrilla organizations, and more than 1,000 persons the army says are connected with it have been arrested in the last year. About 400 are now being tried in military courts.

## Transfer of Dead Guerrilla Halted

BOGOTA, Feb. 28 (UPI) — Leftist guerrillas holding diplomats hostage here at the Dominican Embassy residence said they would deliver the body of a slain comrade to two journalists, but the government refused to allow the transfer to take place.

## U.S. Envoy to Finland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP) — President Carter said yesterday he would nominate James Goodby, 50, deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs, to be the U.S. ambassador to Finland.

## Thatcher Defies Censure Motion in Unruly House

LONDON, Feb. 28 (UPI) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher responded to a censure motion today by telling the House of Commons that her government is determined to push ahead with its anti-inflation policies regardless of protests from trade unions and the Labor opposition.

Repeatedly during her 40-minute speech, Mrs. Thatcher was almost drowned out by Labor heckling. This is the first censure motion that the government has faced since taking office last May.

Proposed by former Prime Minister James Callaghan, the motion said, "This House has no confidence in the economic and industrial policies of the government." Mrs. Thatcher's 42-seat majority in the House appeared to guarantee defeat of the motion in the coming vote.

"We are facing Britain's firmness and realism," she said. "Attitudes are changing, and a mood of realism is spreading fast." Accusing her Labor predecessors of legislating to put the trade unions above the law, she said that her government hoped to curb the unions and "redress the balance of power in our society."

## UN Panel Vows to Reveal Repression Under Shah

(Continued from Page 1) validly shouted "Give us the Shah back, we want to execute him. Down with Carter, down with the Shah."

The commission members were shocked and moved by the sight. At one point, Adbi Daoudi, a Syrian on the panel, muttered: "It's awful, it's dreadful."

Tour of Palace Earlier today, the commission toured the former Niyavaran Palace and the Evin jail that was run by the deposed Shah's feared secret police, SAVAK, and later held a meeting with Hassan Habibi, spokesman of the ruling Revolutionary Council.

But there was no further word on whether they would see the hostages, held since Nov. 4 by radical Muslims demanding the Shah's extradition from Panama to face trial in Iran. Mr. Habibi and commission member Louis-Edmond Pettit of France today ruled out such a meeting.

In New York, a UN spokesman said today that the United Nations has a written promise from Iran that the commission can see the hostages.

The spokesman said that the pledge was given to Mr. Waldheim by Iranian authorities before the commission arrived Saturday. The spokesman said the United Nations was confident that such a meeting would take place.

The promise of a meeting "is contained in a communication that is given in writing," he added. "What we are discussing is when this will take place." There was no doubt that the meeting would be arranged, the spokesman said.

Mr. Waldheim was also more confident than before that the commission would be able to bring about an end to the crisis in relations between Iran and the United States, the spokesman said.

Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, first secretary of the ruling Revolutionary Council, said yesterday that it would take at least 10 more weeks for the new Iranian parliament, which Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had said would decide the

## Rebels Say New Attacks Set for Today

## Soviet, Afghan Troops on Alert in Kabul

By Michael Goldsmith

KABUL, Afghanistan, Feb. 28 (AP) — Soviet and Afghan troops were placed on full alert today in readiness for possible new anti-Communist demonstrations and violence as worshippers emerge from Friday prayer in Kabul's mosques.

Spokesmen for the Islamic guerrilla movement told reporters that new attacks were planned for tomorrow despite a reign of terror in rebel strongholds by the 2,000-man militia of the ruling Khalq (People's) Party.

Reliable diplomatic sources said that dozens of alleged rebels or rebel sympathizers have been executed since fighting last week. Rebel sympathizers claimed the militia had executed "many hundreds."

Some Western diplomats expressed scepticism about the guer-

illas' ability to mount another city offensive so soon after suffering at least 300 killed and an estimated 1,000 injured in last week's street battles. The government has blamed the fighting on "imperialist agents and saboteurs" in the pay of Pakistan, China and the United States.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Harold Brown acknowledged today that rebels in Afghanistan may be receiving arms supplied by Pakistan by the United States, but said that it is "the Soviet invasion, the Soviet involvement, the Soviet intervention that causes the deaths and the turmoil."

Asked if arms for Afghan rebels fighting Soviet troops were being financed by the CIA, Mr. Brown replied that he would not discuss CIA funding, either to confirm or deny it.

But, he said, "There are Afghan insurgents, there are Afghan refugees who do go back and forth across the border and they may very well get arms from Pakistan."

Although shops in Kabul have reopened after their weeklong strike and most road blocks have disappeared from the city center, there was still tension, particularly in districts regarded as sympathetic to the rebels.

In the Old City, in the nearby Maiwand district and in other known rebel strongholds, the military command appeared to rely largely on the Khalq militia to prevent a new guerrilla offensive or anti-Communist demonstrations.

Few tanks or armored cars were seen patrolling the streets today during a brief tour of the city. But civilians patrolled the streets in pairs with their Kalashnikov sub-machine guns held in firing positions.

## No Structure

Unlike the police, the militia, whose members carry no credentials other than their Khalq Party cards, has no clearly defined structure.

Kabul citizens have complained to Western visitors that there is no authority to which they can appeal against arbitrary death sentences, arrests or seizures of property by the Khalq militia.

Under the martial law imposed at the height of last week's fighting, the armed forces including the militia could search homes for concealed weapons and set up summary courts martial with the power to impose the death penalty.

Travelers arriving in Peshawar, Pakistan, said that Afghan soldiers backed by Soviet troops swept through Kabul after the weekend's disturbances and arrested about 5,000 persons. They said that at least 1,000 persons were herded together and shot to death.

The Associated Press of Pakistan,

## End of Power Struggle in Iran Is Imminent, UN Officials Say

By Malcolm W. Browne

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 28 (NYT) — Informed UN officials speculated privately yesterday that a power struggle in Iran was likely to come to a head in the next few days and that the outcome would have far-reaching consequences for both the U.S. hostages and for Iran's President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

The speculation was prompted by a statement yesterday from Tehran apparently delaying by at least an additional month the possible release of the hostages. Officials here believe that the power struggle reflected by the statement must be resolved in the next few days and that the outcome will determine whether the hostages are permitted to meet a UN commission or not.

The hostages are seen here as pawns in a struggle between the Islamic extremists, students and religious leaders and the so-called revolutionary progressives led by Mr. Bani-Sadr.

The officials believe that, despite Mr. Bani-Sadr's insistence that his thinking is identical to that of the militants, he urgently hopes to resolve the hostage crisis and move on to consolidate his power. To that end, he is considered to be sincerely interested in supporting the UN mediation efforts.

It is also believed that the militants' strategy for denying power to Mr. Bani-Sadr hinges on keeping the hostage problem inflamed and by sabotaging all efforts on the part of the United Nations and others toward their release.

Yesterday, a leading representative of the militants, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, secretary of the ruling Revolutionary Council, dealt a new blow to Washington's hopes for a speedy release of the hostages.

He reiterated a recent statement by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that the fate of the hostages would

be decided by parliament, but added that it would be 10 weeks before the parliament, which is yet to be elected, could take up the matter. This appears to extend the date for the possible release of the hostages a month beyond the time that Ayatollah Khomeini had implied.

Asked if the United Nations had any comment on Ayatollah Beheshti's remarks, a spokesman, Rudolf Stajduhar, said, "Obviously we cannot comment on every statement coming out of Tehran."

He added that the UN fact-finding commission holding hearings in Tehran continued to make progress, but he repeated denials by the United Nations that any deadline for the release of the hostages had been agreed to at any stage of the negotiations.

But in private some informants at the world body said that, if the religious leaders succeeded in denying Mr. Bani-Sadr real authority, a mediated settlement of the crisis would probably be impossible, at least for the time being.

"We have no choice but to deal with President Bani-Sadr, accepting as facts both his authority and good faith," an official said. "Otherwise nothing would be possible."

An indicator that all officials here are waiting for is an expected meeting by the fact-finding commission with the U.S. hostages in the next few days.

If the meeting takes place, it will be taken as a sign that Mr. Bani-Sadr has prevailed and that the crisis is on the way to being resolved. If not, it will be assumed that the extremists have prevailed and mediation efforts probably failed.

Mechanics of Meeting

The mechanics of a meeting between the hostages and the commission are regarded as more important than the meeting itself. For such a meeting to take place, informants here say, the hostages would have to be transferred from the custody of the militants to that of Mr. Bani-Sadr's government.

From this transfer it is hoped that total release would follow quickly, almost as a formality.

But if the transfer does not take place within the coming week, it seems probable that senior UN officials will acknowledge that the initiative taken by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has failed.

Anti-Iranian pressures would presumably resume in the General Assembly and such a failure would compel President Carter to consider options other than continued mediation, it is assumed.

## Dolphins Killed By the Hundreds Off West Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP) — Japanese fishermen, insisting they were protecting their livelihood against "gangs of the sea," killed hundreds of dolphins today despite the objections of conservationists. Two years ago, Iki fishermen slaughtered 1,000 dolphins.

Greenpeace Foundation, an environmentalist group, lodged a formal protest with the Japanese government, saying that the current dolphin toll on western Japan's Iki Island had surpassed 1,000.

The fishermen killed the sea mammals with long knives and clubs and fed the carcasses into a large grinder that reduced the dolphins to pulp for fertilizer, witnesses said.

A study by the World Wildlife Fund has estimated that there are about 40,000 of the bottle-nose dolphins in the area. The fishermen claim the mammals consume vast amounts of the yellowtail, cuttlefish and other fish on which they depend to earn a living.

Acoustical equipment designed to scare the dolphins away from the fishing grounds has been successfully tested, said Jim Nollman, of Bolinas, Calif. But, he said, the fishermen have decided "once and for all that they're going to get rid of all the dolphins in the area."

## BBC Head Asks Trimming of 1,500 Jobs, Program Cutbacks to Save \$275 Million

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Feb. 28 (NYT) — After testifying yesterday before three years of economic stormy weather, the British Broadcasting Corp., one of this country's most cherished and most widely emulated institutions, has been forced into major spending cutbacks.

Ian Trethowan, the corporation's director general, today announced a plan aimed at saving at least \$275 million over the next two years. It would involve the loss of 1,500 jobs, a cutback in educational programs, the end of a popular daytime radio serial called Waggoners Walk, and an earlier nightly closing of Radio Three, the national network devoted largely to classical music.

The plan's most dramatic element provides for dismantling five of the BBC's 11 home orchestras, which are one of the mainstays of British musical life.

Mr. Trethowan's plan, which was worked out after much soul-searching and internal wrangling, has yet to be approved by the BBC's board of governors. But it is considered unlikely that he would have proposed it without strong indications that the board would back it sometime during the next month.

The financial problems of the corporation are similar to those afflicting other cultural organizations in Britain, from the Royal Opera to the Edinburgh Festival to the Royal Shakespeare Company.

While most musical and theatrical companies receive large direct subsidies from the government, which will almost certainly fail to rise enough this year to keep pace with inflation, the BBC is independently funded, getting most of its revenue from the license fees paid

## Menten Retrial Is Set May 13

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 28 (AP) — A special war crimes court decided today to begin the retrial of Dieter Menten on May 13. The court rejected a defense plea that Mr. Menten, 80, be allowed a new medical examination to determine his fitness for trial.

Mr. Menten is accused of taking part in the executions in 1941 of 20 to 30 Polish Jews at the village of Podgorce, now part of the Soviet Ukraine, while he was attached to a Nazi SS unit.

The millionaire art collector was convicted and sentenced to 15 years in prison by an Amsterdam war crimes court in December, 1977, but the Supreme Court last June overturned the verdict on a technical point and ordered a retrial to be held in Rotterdam.

The money squeeze has hurt dozens of ways. In 1977, for example, five major television programs had to be canceled because of shortage of skilled technicians. Fewer than 70 engineers and 1,000 makeup artists left in one 12-month period in protest over low wage. Transmission has frequently been interrupted by strikes.

Mr. Trethowan's new proposal by no means envisage the dismantling of the enormous BBC empire, which embraces 28,000 employees, two national television networks, four national radio networks, an active regional and local radio service. More than two-thirds of the savings will be found by deferring capital expenditures. Many of the jobs that are to be eliminated will be accounted for by early retirement.

Faced with huge debts and the certainty of demands for large pay increases from employees who have fallen 30 percent behind their colleagues in independent television, Mr. Trethowan had no choice but to swing the axe.

The decision to trim the list of house orchestras is bound to arouse national controversy. The BBC easily the largest patron of live music in the world. This year it has orchestras will cost more than \$1 million to run if they remain at the present level. They employ 551 musicians full time — a figure that the corporation wants to trim to 379.

Even with the cutbacks, the BBC would still be sponsoring four large symphony orchestras, including the 101-member BBC Symphony Orchestra based in London.

## 5 Injured in France

QUIMPER, France, Feb. 28 (AP) — Three policemen and two anti-nuclear demonstrators were injured yesterday in a clash outside a court house where a man was being sentenced for his role in an earlier anti-

## Strong Stomachs for Politics: How Candidates Fare

(Continued from Page 1)

Press veterans of the political wars, surfeited on box lunches and cold cuts, grouse often but fondly remember Nelson Rockefeller as a good provider. The New York governor thought nothing of ordering a barrel of oysters for the press and hiring a man to shuck them.

Such thoughtfulness was not always fruitful. In Detroit in 1968, reporters recall, Mr. Rockefeller stocked the pressroom bar with a range of potables, then arrived an hour late for a news conference only to find the liquid-

contracting indigestion, there are other political pitfalls as well.

In 1972, when his aides decided that Senator Shriver's campaign posture was a bit too patrician for working-class New Hampshire, the elegant Shriver arranged to visit a working men's club in Nashua, belied up to the bar with television cameras in tow, and announced he was buying a round for the house. "Beer for the boys," he said, "and I'll have a Courvoisier."

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News Analysis

Moderates Want Ford to Challenge Reagan

By Hedrick Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT) — Ronald Reagan's dramatic political recovery in New Hampshire has aroused nervousness among moderate Republican leaders around the country about the sharper conservative thrust of his campaign, and it has revived their urge to draw former President Gerald Ford into the race for the presidential nomination.

Conservatives were generally cheered by the dimensions of Mr. Reagan's victory over George Bush and other rivals, but moderates were fearful that Mr. Reagan might be headed toward a repeat of 1964, when Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona beat moderate rivals for the nomination, thus leading the Republicans to a humiliating defeat in the national election.

The moderates' problem yesterday was that they could agree that Mr. Reagan had done much in New Hampshire to dispel doubts about his age and his vigor and that he had shown he could rekindle wide popular support but they could not agree on an alternative to Mr. Reagan.

Public Insecure

They fell back on assertions that his victory in the New Hampshire primary, however decisive-looking at the moment, had not settled the race. They have realized, as have other political professionals, that the most striking thing about the 1980 presidential campaign so far is the volatility of voter loyalties and the somersaulting fortunes of the front-runners. First it was the Democrats who leapt forward. Now it is the Republicans.

"The public's commitments seem to surge in one direction and then another," commented Gov. William Milliken of Michigan. "There's a great unease and uncertainty about inflation and our international status. The public is apprehensive and insecure, as if they're looking for something, if someone they haven't found yet."

"It's a yo-yo situation," added Donald Adams, the Republican Party chairman in Illinois. "We've had the second inning of a 38-inning ball game. Reagan did very well, but it's still a horse race."

"Of course, if he wins in Vermont and Massachusetts next week," Mr. Adams conceded, "it would be hard to stop him from getting the nomination."

The conventional wisdom before the Reagan victory in New Hampshire was that Massachusetts, as a politically moderate state, offered a strong chance for George Bush, who had built an outstanding organization there and lined up impressive backing from prominent moderate Republicans.

But after the trouncing he took in New Hampshire, some Republicans were predicting that a revitalized

Reagan campaign stood a chance to come off well since the moderate vote is now more likely to be divided among Mr. Bush, Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee and Rep. John Anderson of Illinois.

"On Monday, Bush looked like a sure winner in Massachusetts and his tremendous organization in the budget state may still save him," said Gordon Nelson, the conservative-minded state party chairman from Boston. "Last Friday, the Reagan organization was dispirited. But now, people are saying George Bush has feet of clay, and I think the conservatives will coalesce behind Ronald Reagan, especially after the weak showing of other conservatives in New Hampshire."

It is that prospect of fractured moderate ranks that triggers the reflex to summon Mr. Ford. And unless Mr. Bush can match Mr. Reagan's convincing comeback with a surge in Massachusetts and Vermont next week or Mr. Baker can find a way to give dramatic new life to his campaign, many Republican professionals expect the Ford movement to grow in the weeks ahead.

43 U.S. Senators Propose A \$26-Million Budget Cut

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT) — A bipartisan group of 43 senators called yesterday for a reduction of about \$26 billion in President Carter's 1981 budget as a way to combat inflation.

The senators disagreed on where spending should be reduced, especially whether military spending should be curtailed, in the new drive in both the executive branch and the Congress to stop the growth of federal spending.

There was also disagreement about whether any new savings should be used to pay for tax reduction or whether they should be applied toward shrinking the budget deficit and perhaps even turning it into a revenue surplus. The Republican leader of the group of 43, William Roth Jr. of Delaware, renewed his recommendation for tax reduction, but the senior Democrat, William Proxmire of Wisconsin, sitting next to Sen. Roth at a press conference, demurred.

The president's budget director, James McIntyre Jr., yesterday visited the chairman and ranking Republican on the House Budget Committee, Rep. Robert Giamma, D-Conn., and Delbert Latta, R-Ohio.

Reduce Spending

Afterwards, Rep. Latta said Mr. McIntyre had talked of a need to reduce spending now and in fiscal year 1981, which starts on Oct. 1.

"They're going to have to have our support," Rep. Latta said.

Mr. Carter decided on a review of economic policy a week ago and set it in motion with a meeting two days later with senior advisers, including Mr. McIntyre and Treasury Secretary William Miller. The principal anti-inflationary emphasis has been to find ways to reduce spending, but other ideas are under consideration, including restrictions on the use of credit.

Rep. James Wright of Texas, the House majority leader, said he dis-

cussed credit controls with Mr. Miller on Tuesday, including a possible requirement for a 25 percent down payment in cash on cars, washing machines and appliances.

Rep. Wright said they also discussed balancing the budget, relief of the "regulatory burden" on business and energy conservation.

Senate aides reported that on Tuesday, Mr. McIntyre suggested to Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, that Congress might give the president greater discretion to impound, or refuse to spend, appropriated funds. "It was stillborn," said a Muskie aide of the impoundment idea. He said that Sen. Muskie pointedly recounted to Mr. McIntyre the history of the 1974 budget act, which curtailed the president's impoundment powers after Richard Nixon had made frequent use of them.

A House Rules Committee task force heard Rep. Wright recommend a formula for uniform percentage cuts in every expenditure category except those mandated by law, such as veterans' and Social Security benefits. Rep. Clarence Brown, R-Ohio, proposed that spending be limited to 20 percent of the gross national product in fiscal 1981.

Sen. Roth, 33 other Republicans and nine Democrats introduced a resolution that would direct Sen. Muskie's committee to submit an initial 1981 budget that holds spending to 21 percent of the gross national product, a figure Sen. Roth put at \$590 billion. That would be \$26 billion below the spending figure proposed by President Carter in his January budget for 1981.

Sen. Muskie rebuffed his colleagues, saying they had failed to specify what should be cut. He added that 34 of the co-sponsors had voted on the Senate floor last month "to break the budget for veterans' programs" by adding \$350 million and to add \$132 million to the cost of disability insurance.

As the Republican governors left their semiannual meeting in Washington Tuesday, Gov. Milliken and others reported growing behind-the-scenes approaches to Mr. Ford from some of their group, from former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as well as from local politicians around the country.

"Many people will now be looking toward Jerry Ford," said Gov. Milliken, who has talked with Mr. Ford in the past few days. "I suspect he's being bombarded from around the country. He's clearly interested and he's conveyed that interest. He's foreclosed entering the Florida and Illinois primaries, but I think he could get in after that."

Another pro-Ford governor, Richard Thornburgh of Pennsylvania, confirmed what he called Ford rumblings but voiced skepticism about their seriousness. "I'm a Ford guy, but I'd like to see a game plan before I get committed," he said. The practical problem is that time is running out on Mr. Ford's options. As others point out, he has already taken his name off the ballot in five states and he has passed up entering primaries in others. Some of his political advisers see March 20, the filing deadline for the Ohio primary and others, as a point of no return.

Bush Polls Even With Reagan in Minnesota Vote

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 28 (UPI) — George Bush appeared today to have compensated somewhat for his embarrassing defeat Tuesday in the New Hampshire primary by finishing even with Ronald Reagan in the contest for convention delegates in the Minnesota precinct caucuses.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Reagan each received 33 percent of the delegates elected in Minnesota's Independent-Republican caucuses Tuesday night, according to a survey of sample precincts conducted by the Minneapolis Star. CBS News and the League of Women Voters.

In the Democratic-Farmer-Labor caucuses, President Carter maintained a commanding lead as returns came in. According to an Associated Press sample of 80 precincts, Mr. Carter won 54 percent of the delegates elected at the caucuses. Sen. Edward Kennedy won 6 percent, California's Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. won 1.7 percent, and 38 percent were elected on uncommitted ballots.

The official results of the caucuses, the first step in a multistep delegate selection process, will not be known for several days. All the Democratic results are reported by mail.

A surprise of the Republican caucuses was a third-place finish by Rep. John Anderson of Illinois.

J.S. House Rejects Effort To Order Bribe Evidence

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT) — The House voted 404-4 yesterday against a resolution directing the attorney general to provide it with evidence of alleged corruption of seven members named in Abscam, the BI undercover investigation of political bribery.

The lopsided vote was a severe rebuke to the resolution's author, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., who voted for it. The other members named in Abscam, who are not targets of indictments, and includes bank records and information concerning third parties.

Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, presented the case against the resolution. "It would impede the progress of the Justice Department investigation of these cases," he told the House. "It would jeopardize the civil liberties and constitutional guarantees of those accused."

Rep. Robert McClell, R-Ill., the ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee, told the chamber, "It would taint the reputation of the innocent and obstruct the prosecution of the guilty."

More Severe

Rep. Peter tried vainly to persuade the House to seek to obtain the evidence, which Justice Department officials have said they would go all the way to the Supreme Court to protect. "Why don't we have the guts to say, 'We want to know,'" Rep. Peter asked. "And if we want to know, we have the right to know."

Rep. Peter said that expulsion from the House would be a more severe penalty than being sent to jail. "I would rather serve six months to a year in jail than be expelled from this Congress," he said.

When Rep. Peter proposed his resolution, he told colleagues and friends that he considered it irresistible because House members would have to show their determination to investigate the accused in their midst. An Illinois Republican, Rep. Henry Hyde, yesterday called the resolution a public relations gimmick.

Meanwhile, Barrett Preetzman, special counsel to the House ethics committee, said that the committee had received no responses from the seven House members, who had been invited to testify before the committee under oath either in open or closed sessions.

The committee voted yesterday to proceed with its investigation, but accepted the Justice Department's position that prosecutions could be jeopardized if it provided the committee with evidence.



Jeannie and Al Mills, in a photo taken in November.

Two Jones Cult Defectors Murdered, Daughter Shot

By Robert Lindsey

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 28 (NYT) — Two of the earliest defectors from the Rev. Jim Jones' Peoples Temple were shot and killed at their home here and their 16-year-old daughter was critically wounded.

Detectors said they were investigating the possibility that Al Mills, 52, and his wife, Jeannie, 40, were murdered Tuesday night by other former members of the Peoples Temple.

But they emphasized that they had uncovered no evidence linking the shootings to the organization or to former followers of Jones, and yesterday they said they were still trying to establish a motive for the shootings. The home apparently was not burglarized and there was no sign of forced entry, they said.

The couple and their daughter, Daphne, who had been shot twice in the head, were found in their cottage not far from the University of California about 9:30 p.m. by Mr. Mills' mother, who had stopped to visit.

One of their five other children, Eddie Mills, 17, was at the home when she arrived. He said he had spent the evening watching television but said he had not heard any shots. He was questioned by the police and released, but detectors said they expected to question him again.

The double murder has raised questions over whether it was another chapter in the bizarre story of the Peoples Temple, the fundamentalist church that Jones established in Indianapolis in the early 1950s and then moved to California, where it attracted more than 2,500 members and enabled Jones to influence San Francisco politics.

After Jones led more than 900 members of the Peoples Temple in a mass suicide-murder at the commune he founded in Jonestown, Guyana, on Nov. 18, 1978, Mr. and Mrs. Mills and other former members asserted that he had ordered loyal survivors, after his death, to kill enemies of the church who had been named on a so-called hit list. However, no evidence was ever

Family Feared Vengeance

When they joined the church in 1970, Mr. and Mrs. Mills were known as Deanna and Elmer Merle. They became leaders of the organization before leaving in 1975 and changing their names, partly, they said, so Jones would not be able to find them. They said he had threatened vengeance on members who defected.

However, in August, 1977, using the name of Mills, they filed a suit against Jones and other officers of the Peoples Temple and claimed they had been defrauded of nearly all of their property and had been kept virtual prisoners in the church by threats of force and coercion. Their experiences in the church were the subject of a book written by Mrs. Mills, "Six Years With God: Life Inside Rev. Jim Jones' Peoples Temple," which was published last June.

After leaving the church, Mr. and Mrs. Mills established what they called the Human Freedom Center in Berkeley to counsel and deprogram former members of the cult. It remained in operation until the middle of last year.

In her book, Mrs. Mills described how she and her husband and their older children had been seduced by Jones' visions of a world without racial disharmony and social and economic equality.

Jones Tape Refers to Millies

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28 (LAT) — In a rambling, tape-recorded discourse delivered while more than 900 of his followers died in the death ritual in Guyana, Jones mentioned the names of the Millies moments before he, too, died. "Remember Deanna Merle and Elmer . . . The people in San Francisco won't be idle," the cult leader had warned ominously about them.

The Millies were among those who were convinced that Jones had organized a hit squad — people "assigned to stay alive" — to get his enemies. However, no documents have ever been found to prove that Jones had drawn up a hit list or named an assassination squad.



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Brown Drops Bid To Stay on Ballot For N.Y. Primary

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 28 (NYT) — In a surprise change of tactics, Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California yesterday dropped his court battle to be reinstated on the ballot for New York State's Democratic presidential primary.

Gov. Brown's name had been dropped from the ballot on Monday by the state Board of Elections on the ground that almost two-thirds of the signatures on petitions for his candidacy were invalid. Most of those thrown out, a spokesman for the board said, were not registered voters or were not enrolled in the Democratic Party, as the law requires.

Gov. Brown's lawyers appeared briefly in the Albany state supreme court to announce the dropping of the reinstatement action.

Gov. Brown's decision leaves President Carter in a contest against Sen. Kennedy, although the Democratic ballot will also carry an uncommitted line that is reportedly being backed by supporters of Lyndon LaRouche, the candidate of the U.S. Labor Party.

U.S. Supreme Court Rules Spouses May Freely Testify

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT) — The Supreme Court yesterday ruled unanimously that husbands or wives may, if they choose, testify against their spouses in federal criminal trials.

The decision overturned a 22-year-old Supreme Court precedent that had in effect prevented for the spouse who was on trial a veto over the decision of the other spouse to offer incriminating testimony.

Yesterday's decision, *Trammel v. U.S.*, No. 78-5706, brings the federal courts into line with a majority of the 50 states, 26 of which have either abolished the spouse's veto power or, like New York, abolished the privilege entirely. Under the new rule adopted by the high court, one spouse still cannot be compelled to testify against the other.

"The witness spouse alone has a privilege to refuse to testify adversely," Chief Justice Warren Burger wrote for the court. "The witness may be neither compelled to testify nor foreclosed from testifying."

The case concerned the testimony of a wife about her husband's involvement in a conspiracy to import heroin. The wife chose to testify under a grant of immunity from the federal prosecutors; her husband sought unsuccessfully to invoke the marital privilege to keep her from testifying. After he was convicted, he appealed the privilege issue to the Supreme Court.

In a second criminal law decision yesterday, the high court ruled that the validity of a prior criminal conviction is irrelevant for the purpose of the federal Gun Control Act. That law makes it a crime for someone who has been convicted of a felony to own a gun.

Chrysler Delivers First XM-1 Tank To Army in U.S.

LIMA, Ohio, Feb. 28 (UPI) — The first new U.S. battle tank in more than two decades — a fast, sophisticated 60-ton vehicle — rolls off the assembly line today.

Long-range plans call for the manufacture in this decade of 7,058 XM-1 tanks (the experimental "X" designation eventually will be dropped) with the cost of each tank scheduled to rise with inflation from \$900,000 to \$1.5 million in 1985.

1961 appealed his subsequent conviction under the gun control act on the ground that the first conviction violated his constitutional right to counsel and could not be used as the basis for the gun control act charge.

Navy Aircraft Grounded in U.S.

OAK HARBOR, Wash., Feb. 28 (AP) — The Grumman A-6 aircraft, which performs a variety of jobs from Navy carriers and bases around the world, has been grounded in the continental United States pending formal investigation of a series of fatal crashes, officials say.

There are three A-6 aircraft, a radar-jammer, an attack bomber and a tanker. The number of planes involved was not immediately known.

'Hunt' Ended in Murder Of Black Man, Two Jailed

By Grahame L. Jones

OROVILLE, Calif., Feb. 28 (LAT) — Two men who, on a drunken hunting trip, failed to find any deer and instead murdered a deaf black man, yesterday were sentenced to 25 years to life in state prison by a judge who strongly recommended that they be imprisoned for life without possibility of parole.

In a written statement to the Department of Corrections, Butte County Superior Court Judge Jean Morony expressed disgust at the nature of the crime and said that the killers of Jimmy Lee Campbell should never be freed.

"Marvin Dean Noor and James Thomas McCarter have demonstrated for some time their total disregard for the rights of others," Judge Morony said. "Their act in this case was callous and malicious with a total wanton disregard for the right of another to live. . . . Therefore, as the sentencing judge, it is my recommendation that their terms be fixed at life, and that they be kept in prison for life without any parole whatsoever at any time."

Noor, 19, and McCarter, 20, pleaded guilty to first-degree murder Jan. 30, after a controversial plea-bargain agreement was reached with District Attorney Will Mattly. The two originally had been charged with murder under special circumstances — killing person because of his race — attempted murder, assault and conspiracy to commit murder. Had they been convicted after trial, they could have received the death penalty.

A third defendant, Dani Lee Shope, 22, pleaded guilty to second-degree murder on July 23 and

agreed to turn state's evidence. She was sentenced to 15 years to life in state prison on Nov. 8.

Also in the courtroom was Mrs. Frankie Brass, the victim's mother, and other members of his family. Campbell, a deaf, 22-year-old black man, was shot to death on the night of Jan. 13, 1979, as he walked along a railroad track in Chico, 23 miles from here.

Testimony during the 13 months of court proceedings leading up to the sentencing indicated that Noor, McCarter and Shope had left Oroville, north of Sacramento, on the evening of the murder to poach deer. Finding none, they looked for a cow to shoot but later decided to "get some dark meat," their term for a black person.

After Noor and McCarter were taken from the courtroom for subsequent transfer to Vacaville State Prison, Mr. Mattly said he, too, would write to the Board of Prison Terms recommending life terms and no parole.

State's Evidence  
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## Weighing Plutonium Risks

A nuclear accident in Florida was brought under control after 24 minutes of fear. U.S. intelligence reports have disclosed that Pakistan is continuing its efforts to develop a nuclear weapon. And a major two-year study has been completed indicating that energy risks outweigh proliferation risks and therefore plutonium-producing fast-breeder reactors should be built. All three events took place this week as did the first of 37 U.S. presidential primaries. They are bound to play a role in the campaign from now on because they are part of an extremely important domestic and foreign policy mosaic. The issues are individual safety, energy supplies and international security.

At the center of the debate is the so-called plutonium economy. Plutonium is both a nuclear fuel and a nuclear explosive. Because bombs can be made from it, President Carter has taken the position that its distribution must be tightly controlled. But it is also the fuel for fast-breeder reactors, which produce additional plutonium as they operate. What's more, spent uranium fuel rods from conventional reactors can be reprocessed into plutonium. Several European countries and Japan have argued that since the United States is relatively energy rich it can afford to forgo breeder technology, which Carter opposes, but they cannot. They also argue that no amount of control on plutonium production and distribution will prevent a country that wants to build a bomb from building one. Pakistan is cited as a case in point.

The International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation just completed by more than 500

scientists from 46 nations supports the position taken by Europe and Japan. The preponderance of its evidence argues for more breeder technology. It even cites several ways in which the breeder is safer than its conventional cousin. And it concludes that there is no technical way to stop a country that uses nuclear energy from diversifying into weapons production. The emphasis is on the word technical. A political approach, though difficult to design, is clearly desirable.

To be effective, any plan to stop weapons proliferation without impeding breeder reactor development must be international. The management and storage of plutonium extracted at plants such as those at La Hague in France and Windscale in England, for example, could be handled by a multinational producer organization including Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and the United States. Customer countries would be guaranteed fuel in controlled quantities. Storage of spent fuel should also be in international hands. Such procedures would not prevent a country like Pakistan from building a bomb, but if carefully implemented, neither would they make it easier.

Time is needed to digest the 20,000 pages produced by participants in the evaluation. Nobody's interest would be served if President Carter, who initiated the study, or any of those candidates who favor the breeder, start shooting from the hip. The study will not be the last word on the plutonium economy, but it is the most authoritative one to date and it deserves a careful reading.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## New Hampshire Chill

Four years ago, Ronald Reagan won 49 percent of the New Hampshire vote in a two-man race against President Ford. Tuesday, Mr. Reagan won 52 percent of New Hampshire's votes, only this time he did it in a seven-man field. For Mr. Reagan, the victory must have been especially sweet after five weeks of reading premature postmortems on his presidential ambitions.

What accounts for the trouncing of George Bush? Everyone will have a theory. Apparently, Mr. Bush's fall from favor owed something to both his television "debate" appearances — the one that was and the one that wasn't. He is said to have lost ground at the Manchester show as well as at the Nashua disaster. In addition, his new-found stardom was fairly fragile, and he didn't do much to reinforce it by dwelling so on process and tactics. Mr. Bush seemed to spend most of his spotlight time telling his audience how he would win the campaign rather than why they should choose him as their president.

New Hampshire primary voters, like their caucus counterparts in Iowa and Maine, turned out in record numbers — huge numbers. For example, in the 1978 general election when New Hampshire was selecting a governor, senator and both congressmen, 261,000 voters voted. On Tuesday — in a primary — 255,000 New Hampshire citizens voted. But when you try to figure out more clearly than that what the message is, you run up against the unusual volatility in the electorate. Wide swings in short periods from one candidate to another seem to be the 1980 norm. Mr. Bush's New Hampshire fall from

grace was evidently also aided by the fact that he was for most voters a late connection. Because they had not known George Bush until a few weeks ago, the voters had little history and few feelings to fall back on when Mr. Bush appeared alternately indecisive and insensitive at the Nashua forum. So many left his camp and apparently went directly to Mr. Reagan. But what sent them in his direction — rather than toward the smorgasbord of others — has not yet been analyzed.

President Carter — who, himself, knows something about voters' volatility or fickleness — won again impressively in New Hampshire. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., failed for the second time this month to defeat Mr. Carter in the senator's native New England; in contests he had previously said he had to win. Mr. Kennedy, who also took a beating in Minnesota on Tuesday, appears to be, as of now, a candidate with irreparable shortages of votes and hope. Once thought to be the strongest Democratic challenger to the president, he now appears to be an especially weak one, yet another tribute to this election year's capacity for refuting expectations. Mr. Kennedy has had a run of bad luck since his announcement of his candidacy last fall. He has also compounded it with a strident, frenetic, grating campaign tone that, for instance, was evident when he claimed "victory" on Tuesday night in a remarkably silly passage. His campaign, if it is not in fact doomed, needs a real revision to make any sense or to have any chance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Garbage Power

The trash Americans put out for pickup can be transformed into energy and a variety of other recycled products. But the programs needed to get on with this are going nowhere fast. In 1978, 1 percent of the U.S. municipal waste was being used to generate energy. That compares with 30 percent in Sweden and the Netherlands, 40 percent in Switzerland and 60 percent in Denmark.

Garbage disposal tends to be the second-largest budget item for city governments (right behind the school system); it is a city's largest headache. Incinerators are expensive and polluting, while land for landfills is growing very scarce and public tolerance of them even scarier. Environmental regulations — not for luxury improvements, but for the essentials: usable water and breathable air — are making open dumps and landfills even harder to afford. Nevertheless, there are only about 30 trash-to-energy plants in operation in the United States, with a few dozen more being planned. Why?

A few of the problems are technical, though the European experience proves beyond doubt that these can be overcome. However, Americans usually want the best, and the best plants would be ones that not only extract energy but also recover easily

recyclable resources: iron, aluminum, glass, rubber and newsprint. Right now, only iron can be recovered reliably — by using magnets. Systems to separate the others are still mostly primitive and inefficient. Many cities, including Baltimore, tried these newer technologies and were badly disappointed. Other cities have been put off by the example.

With an invigorated effort, the government estimates that trash-to-energy plants could be processing 25 percent of U.S. garbage by 1990, producing an amount of energy sufficient to supply all of the lighting needs of the United States, and drastically reducing land requirements for landfills. Yet federal research and development funds for improved plant technologies have been severely cut back, and programs to lower the institutional and financial barriers are fragmented among several agencies, and are a low priority.

Americans are now throwing away three-quarters of a ton of garbage per person per year — and the amount is constantly increasing. If garbage continues to be just a problem, it can be counted on to get worse. If it is made useful, it can be depended on to get more valuable. The choice seems simple.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 1, 1905

WASHINGTON — Definite engineering plans for the construction of the Panama Canal, which have been laid before the Canal Commission, urge the construction of a sea-level canal, providing unrestricted navigation, at a cost of \$225 million. It is estimated that 10 to 12 years will be required for the necessary works. Low tidal docks are proposed to control the difference in the tidal levels between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Critics here, in explanation of the great cost of the Panama Canal, point out that the constructors have not to cut through sands at sea-level, as in the case of the Suez Canal, but have a range of mountains to pierce.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 1, 1905

WASHINGTON — Perturbed by the testimony of great industrialists that the United States, far from crashing to ruin if Prohibition falls, will see a saner and more beneficial days. Dries are preparing a great counter-barrage of words for pending discussions in the House Judiciary Committee. Henry Ford, who has stated that Prohibition is a great boon to workmen and that manufacturing efficiency would be given a deathblow if it is repealed, and John D. Rockefeller Jr. are among several Dry capitalists who are counted on to shatter Wet contentions. They will have to offset insurance company figures detailing an amazing rise in alcoholic deaths.



## Casey at the Bat

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Six weeks ago, Ronald Reagan was riding high and George Bush was nowhere; then, after Iowa, Reagan was finished and Bush was unstoppable; now, after New Hampshire, Reagan's on top and Bush is a calculated asterisk. The Republicans are doing in weeks the kind of total reversal that the Democrats took months to do with Edward Kennedy and President Carter.

The great political lesson in all this is that bandwagon psychology, now called "momentum," is eminently interruptible. As soon as one man gets up, he gets up, and then is quickly upset; if you don't like the front-runner, wait a few weeks.

**In the Wilderness**  
Ted Kennedy, the overwhelming favorite of four months ago, is now spending his time in the wilderness, doing his penance, munching humble pie, accepting hair-shirted hell. He knows he must bear his punishment manfully, and silently suffer the booting of yesterday's sycophants; if he continues to build character this publicly, his day will come.

President Carter, on a winning streak caused by the nation's losing streak, is fat and sassy, growing as cautious in success as Reagan in January and Bush in February. But his margin of victory in New Hampshire was almost exactly the vote siphoned off by Jerry Brown; with Brown out for a while, discontented Democrats must rally behind a single candidate — the Job-like Kennedy.

Bush blew his temporary lead on a fluke: his blunder was not being more gracious to his non-Reagan opponents who wanted to be in on a debate. While in the lead, Bush did not really want to debate at all; by forcing Reagan to pay the costs, however, he enabled Reagan to broaden the invitation to the also-runners. That led to the moment when Bush acted unfairly, which cost him dearly. Although meanies can sometimes be nice guys, Mr. Nice Guy must never be a meanie.

**Baker Survives**  
Howard Baker survived: that's been his strategy. If Bush continues to run a trust-me Carter campaign (while Carter runs a Nixon campaign), the Republicans who think that Reagan can't win will turn to the minority leader, the second

choice of most Bush and Reagan people. The next step for Baker is to move up to second place somewhere — Vermont next week, or Illinois.

Another man is waiting to see if Bush can get off the floor and rally the stop-Reagan forces: President Ford. If neither Bush nor Baker wins in Illinois on March 18, Ford will enter the race; he has set a meeting of political advisers for March 24, and may announce at a speech set for Michigan on March 26.

Which brings us to our born-again front-runner, Reagan. Departed campaign manager John Sears has been made the scapegoat for the Iowa loss, but it was Reagan's preference to play it safe and quiet. Sears' mistake was in running Reagan as the candidate before he was the nominee.

Reagan climbed back in the saddle by capitalizing on a Bush mistake, and by looking like a Western sheriff with his angry "I paid for the microphone" line. Now the question is whether he will revert to the heavy-on-the-glad-handing, light-on-the-thinking campaign that had him slightly behind Bush in New Hampshire before Mr. Nice Guy mistakenly turned meanie. If Reagan tries to backslap his way to the convention, he will come close and fail.

**Knows Politics**  
His choice of new campaign manager suggests that the Reagan campaign may be more substantive. William J. Casey not only knows his politics (he was Sen. Lee's law partner) but was a courageous OSS official in World War II, chairman of the SEC, and an undersecretary of state for economic affairs whose independence of mind caused him to be forced out by Henry Kissinger. (Declaration of interest: I handled his race for Congress in the mid-1960s. We lost gloriously.)

To win, Reagan need not swing to the right, but he must stop playing not to lose. He has to have the strength to conduct a high-risk campaign, becoming the voice of the opposition, making detailed statements on topics as hot as (1) Carter's mishandling of the Iranian affair and (2) where the federal budget must be cut. At the moment, the only candidates making intelligent statements are Kennedy on the left and lonesome John Connally on the right; Connally's speeches,

which are meatier than anybody's at the moment, go uncovered.

Will Reagan, given an unexpected second chance as front-runner, speak out seriously and show voters how his principles apply to current events? Or will he, like Cautious George, err by trying so hard not to make mistakes? We'll see; the best thing about this crucible of a primary system is that it squeezes out the impurities for all to see.

What next? The outlook from Poker Flat is this: John Sears will be named to replace John Chancellor as NBC News anchorman, and Roger Mudd of CBS News will become chief strategist of Howard Baker's campaign. (I think I have that right.)

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## Kung and the Congregation

By Timothy Healy

WASHINGTON — Roman Catholics, even those brought up to see the development of dogma through the eyes of John Henry Newman, do not question the need for authority in the church. Someone has to be able to unify, formalize, and claim assent. Thus in the matter of Hans Kung, American Catholics who are not theologians have raised questions not about Roman authority but about the prudency of its exercise in a university context and the processes by which it works.

A good bit of U.S. comment has been confused by the situation in West Germany. Theology can be taught in two ways in U.S. universities: first as part of a general university program, one among many disciplines, for which a university awards a secular degree. The other way in which theology is taught is in "pontifical faculties," where students are principally seminarians and future seminary professors.

**West Point**  
Probably the best analogy for the pontifical faculty would be the U.S. Military Academy. Such schools of ferocious intellectual training, but only as part of a formation that includes a stress on civic and political orthodoxy, a respect for discipline, a high value set on loyalty and above all, training in that galaxy of civic and moral virtues which are called "military."

I do not use this analogy to criticize either military academies or seminaries. Part of the importance of the military academy and its training is that the rest of us are quite prepared to ask its young men and women to die for us. In like manner, the church serves in its pontifical faculties those of its own of whom it makes demands "costing no less than everything."

The problem in West Germany is that the two forms are combined. A secular university system appoints faculty members in theology (or academic reasons); at the same time each Roman Catholic theologian so appointed also receives a kind of approval called a "canonical mission" from the church.

What has happened to Father Kung is that he has been deprived of that "canonical mission." He has not been silenced, excommunicated, or impeded in the performance of his priestly or professorial duties. Given the capacity of university folk to protect their own, he probably has not even lost his job. What he has lost is the Roman recognition of his status as a theologian sponsored and authorized by the church.

The most urgent U.S. university comment on this matter bears on "due process." Here the Roman

## On Drastic Measures In Inflation Battle

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — There is a new mythology abroad in the United States that suggests wage and price controls are the work of the devil. Or that, at the very least, they are put forward by slow learners who cannot appreciate the horrible "inequities" and "distortions" created by controls.

Somewhat, critics like Carter economic adviser Charles E. Schultz and The Washington Post (which in an editorial labeled controls "a bankrupt idea") gloss easily over the fact that a virulent inflation is the granddaddy of all economic distortions.

Their main counterproposal is sole reliance on budgetary restraint. This might, if pushed hard enough, create a recession, but will do little to deal with imported oil costs, interest rates, and high food prices.

### Muddle Along

The inflation rate is approaching an annual 20 percent level because, as banker Henry Kaufman says, the government effort is simply to "muddle along." That's polite talk for a do-nothing policy: a true bankruptcy which is sending the United States into economic disaster.

The ugly aroma of a pending financial panic has finally sifted through to White House campaign headquarters. Behind a cover of denying that the president is guilty of economic mismanagement, the Carter team is trying to put together something to restore a degree of confidence.

But it sounds as if Americans will get mostly words and cosmetics from the White House, and little meaningful action — at least until after the election.

There are good answers to meet most of the key questions the skeptics raise about wage and price controls. First of all, no one suggests that they are a panacea, or a quick and single fix to complicated problems.

Economists such as Barry Bosworth and Bruce M. Lawrence of the Brookings Institution, and New York bankers Kaufman and Felix Rohatyn, all see a limited — but important — role for controls as part of a much broader, comprehensive program.

Kaufman, who predicted the current economic crisis and double-digit interest rates while Carter's economic advisers were missing the boat, advocates controls as a "marginal" help in the transition to more normal times. He is not trapped by some ideological block that shuts even marginal help. The United States needs all the help it can get, instead of bleating mindlessly that controls never work.

There is the old saw about the Nixon controls of 1971-73, and how badly they turned out. To some extent, the true measure of the Nixon controls is determined in the eye of the beholder. Opponents stress the

bad points; advocates mention the good ones.

But no one can deny that the wage-price freeze and the first phase of the controls period do cut the inflation rate dramatically — by more than half. The post-control price explosion, now cited in the litany of complaints, came about largely because of bad management by Nixon aides who never believed in controls.

Against the advice of Arthur Burns, Nixon pulled the plug, just as world prices of commodities were ballooning out of sight.

As old New Dealer Robert R. Nathan said in 1973, putting Nixon conservatives like George Schultz and Herbert Stein in charge of controls was like putting a Madam in charge of a convent.

Today, there are no neat, easy choices. To whip inflation below double digits by using the old-time, classical, austere methods would send the United States into a full-blown depression.

Wage and price controls would be messy, and inevitably would cause some hardships and treat some wage-earners unfairly. But so does an uncontrolled inflation, in which some can keep pace and others cannot. Controls are needed to break the existing pattern. They must be coupled with direct raising of credit by the Federal Reserve System because high interest rates — half of which are tax-deductible — are not enough of a deterrent to many kinds of inflationary business borrowing.

The energy problem will defy a total solution until the consuming world finds a way of bucking the OPEC monopoly. In the United States, the first requirement must be a direct limit on imports, buttressed by mandatory conservation measures, including rationing.

Use of the price mechanism — for example a 50-cent or \$1 per gallon tax — simply feeds inflation, and is of dubious value in stimulating new domestic production of petroleum.

All of these admittedly drastic measures — together — are needed to deal with the panicky crisis sweeping financial markets. To the extent that trimming off the fat in Carter's budget would take pressure off monetary policy, that effort would also be useful.

This sort of total attack on inflation, including Kaufman's call for a National Commission for the Revitalization of America could give the United States a breather to deal with fundamental issues, including the long-range energy problem and fearfully low industrial productivity.

The United States should not be afraid to try wage and price controls, among other things. Above all, it should try to make them work by naming administrators who won't set out to sabotage the process.

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### Agenda

It may well be that our distress actually establishes for us something of an agenda. A bare 30 years ago it was an axiom of the Roman Catholic Church that "error had no rights." If Roman Catholics were 51 percent of any electorate, it was their obligation to put down Protestantism, Judaism, Islam, and all heterodox ideologies on the landscape.

Then came Father John Courtney Murray, a host of other theologians, and the Second Vatican Council. All of a sudden, the "American position" was officially adopted by the Council, and respect for the individual in the form of civic tolerance became the norm in the church. It may be that part of the American church's agenda now is to share with Rome our sense of the sanctity of process and of the law; due respect for individuals, even if it means the loss of some of our U.S. faculties both of law and of theology, could, in God's good time, restore to the whole church what four centuries, a channel and an ocean have cost it — the knowledge that justice which is careful to be seen to be done, is the only justice wrought with love.

Father Healy, president of Georgetown University in Washington, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.



U.S. House Votes Aid for Nicaragua

By Graham Hovey  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT) — A margin of only five votes, the House last night approved a million emergency aid program for Nicaragua that the administration had said was essential to fight democracy and private enterprise in that country.

The vote was 202 to 197, with 78 Democrats defying their party's leadership to join 119 Republicans in opposing the bill, which also authorizes \$5 million for Honduras for the fiscal year that will end in 1980.

The Senate passed a similar bill by a vote of 55 to 34 on Jan. 29, and the administration had said it would obtain enactment of the legislation by the end of 1979 in order to help influence the events in Nicaragua.

But conservatives, especially in the House, contended that the existing government in Managua, dominated by the Sandinista National Liberation Front, had already embarked on a Marxist course heavily influenced by Cuba and the Soviet Union.

In order to get the bill passed, administration supporters had accepted a number of amendments designed to ensure that U.S. funds would go mostly to support the private sector in business and agriculture and to mandate a cutoff of aid to Cuban or Soviet influence.

Opponents of the aid bill contended that Nicaragua was already on the way to becoming another Cuba. Supporters of the measure pointed out that not all the Sandinista leaders are Marxists and that the governing junta represents the private sector and a wide spectrum of political opinion.

One amendment, adopted 235 to 166, stipulated that no funds could be used for any school or educational facilities in Nicaragua that employed or used or housed Cuban personnel. Cuba sent an estimated 200 teachers to Nicaragua following the overthrow of President Somoza.

The bill in fact provides no funds for any educational projects and 60 percent of the \$75 million would be allocated to the private sector to help them restore inventories and resume operations disrupted by the devastating civil war last year.



AIR CRASH VICTIM — A Taiwanese woman, Lin Tsu Wu, died yesterday of burns she received when this China Air Lines Boeing 707 caught fire and exploded on landing Wednesday in Manila after a flight from Taiwan. The other 123 passengers, who leaped from the airplane to the runway, and the 11 crew members survived, although 49 persons were injured.

Mansfield Terms Defense Spending at 'Right Pace'

By William Chapman  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (WP) — U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield said today that Japan is moving "at the right pace" with its defense budget, which calls for the lowest rate of real growth in spending in recent years, about 2 percent, accounting for inflation.

The ambassador said that he believes it fits with the State Department position that Japan should make a steady and significant increase in spending.

Since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, several comments by U.S. officials have hinted at a strong push on Japan to increase military spending.

Senior U.S. Defense Department officials said during Defense Secretary Harold Brown's visit here in mid-January that Japan would be encouraged to strengthen its forces substantially along the lines of a 5-year defense plan favored by military leaders. The plan has not been embraced by the political leadership.

One of those officials said that Japan would be called on to "reassess and increase its defense spending over a period of time" to help combat Soviet expansion in Asia. That official also spoke of specific numerical increases that the United States wanted Japan to make, an unusually specific goal.

The State Department, sensitive to Japanese nervousness about military matters, has since said that it is not requesting such specific increases, only a "steady, significant increase over the coming years."

Mr. Brown recently told Congress that he has asked Japanese leaders to expand their current plans for spending on such equipment as anti-submarine aircraft and F-15 fighter aircraft.

Such comments have sparked widespread attention in the Japanese press, which has carried almost daily stories and editorials about growing U.S. pressure, and that interpretation has been reinforced by high officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

A Japanese official said that, while in the past only certain members of Congress and the news media pressed Japan to strengthen its forces, the Carter administration has now adopted that line.

However, a government official said the administration of Premier Masayoshi Ohira has no intention of trying to increase the defense budget that is now before Parliament. It would take effect on April 1.

Defense spending is expected to be the major issue discussed next month when Foreign Minister Sato Okita visits Washington.

Mr. Mansfield insisted today no pressures were being exerted, however, and expressed unequivocal approval of Japan's record in the defense field in the last few years.

One explanation for the differences in positions of Mr. Mansfield and U.S. defense officials may be the fear of U.S. diplomats that publicized pressure might create a backlash in Japan, where the government has been cautiously expanding defense preparedness despite strong objections from opposition parties. Mr. Mansfield seemed to hint at that today when he said too much foreign pressure could be counterproductive.

On other issues, he said he opposed fixing import quotas on Japanese automobiles going into the United States, despite their growing share of the market, and that he favored Japanese automakers building manufacturing plants in the United States.

Japan Extends Soviet Credit  
TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ) — The Japanese government, which had suspended financing commercial deals with the Soviet Union to protest its military intervention in Afghanistan, has decided to advance \$2.6 million in additional credit for the export of textile plants to Moscow by a Japanese trading company, officials said today.

A Ministry of International Trade and Industry official said that the government is giving the credit to cover the cost increase in a \$8.7-million contract that was concluded last November. The government asserted that the additional credit does not signal a departure from its policy on protesting the Soviet intervention.

Quake Off New Guinea  
PORT MORESBY, New Guinea, Feb. 28 (UPI) — An earthquake centered in the North Solomon Sea shook the Papua New Guinea island of New Britain today, a government spokesman said. The quake measured 6 on the Richter scale.

CLOSING THE GAP — Construction work on Vienna's new bridge over the Danube nears completion for its scheduled opening this fall. The bridge, an important link between the city's core and the UN complex, replaces the Reichsbrücke, which collapsed Aug. 1, 1976.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s
42 1/2	20% ACP	2.24	2.17	1.63	35%	37	38 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.63	35%	37	38 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.63	35%	37	38 1/2
12 1/2	13% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
20 1/2	12% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
12 1/2	9% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
54 1/2	20% ASA	3.15	3.08	2.47	31	39%	39	4 1/2	4 1/2	2.47	31	39%	39	4 1/2	4 1/2	2.47	31	39%	39
12 1/2	8% ATO	5.2	5.1	4.4	17%	17 1/2	17 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4.4	17%	17 1/2	17 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4.4	17%	17 1/2	17 1/2
31 1/2	17% AVX	25	24.5	20	28%	28 1/2	28 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	20	28%	28 1/2	28 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	20	28%	28 1/2	28 1/2
42 1/2	20% ABHLL	1.27	1.24	1.04	36%	36 1/2	36 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.04	36%	36 1/2	36 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.04	36%	36 1/2	36 1/2
34 1/2	17% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
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42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
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42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
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42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
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42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
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42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
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42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
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42 1/2	20% ACP	1.24	1.17	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1.13	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2
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10.00

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12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Divs	Yld.	P/E	100's	High	Low	Close	Chgs
17	12% PHNIE L1	1.4	7	288	12%	124	124	124	124	124	124
39	3% PHNIE L2	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
45	32% PHNIE L3	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
46	32% PHNIE L4	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
78	3% PHNIE L5	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
80	61% PHNIE L6	1.5	122	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
79	55% PHNIE L7	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
81	32% PHNIE L8	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
77	54% PHNIE L9	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
73	54% PHNIE L10	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
43	32% PHNIE L11	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
38	31% PHNIE L12	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
37	31% PHNIE L13	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
16	4% PHNIE L14	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
15	4% PHNIE L15	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
14	4% PHNIE L16	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
13	4% PHNIE L17	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
12	4% PHNIE L18	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
11	4% PHNIE L19	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
10	4% PHNIE L20	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
9	4% PHNIE L21	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
8	4% PHNIE L22	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
7	4% PHNIE L23	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
6	4% PHNIE L24	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
5	4% PHNIE L25	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
4	4% PHNIE L26	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
3	4% PHNIE L27	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
2	4% PHNIE L28	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
1	4% PHNIE L29	1.2	100	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
12	12% PHNIE L30	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
11	12% PHNIE L31	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
10	12% PHNIE L32	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
9	12% PHNIE L33	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
8	12% PHNIE L34	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
7	12% PHNIE L35	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
6	12% PHNIE L36	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
5	12% PHNIE L37	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
4	12% PHNIE L38	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
3	12% PHNIE L39	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
2	12% PHNIE L40	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
1	12% PHNIE L41	1.4	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33

18 1/4	13 1/4	Lincol	1.80a	14.	22	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	— 1/4
8 3/4	4 1/4	Lionel	.16	2.3 .6	21	7	6 7/8	7	+ 1/4
57 1/4	20 3/4	Litton	1b	1.9 8	731	53 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	— 1/4

18 1/4	13 1/4	Lincol	1.80a	14.	22	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	— 1/4
8 3/4	4 1/4	Lionel	.16	2.3 .6	21	7	6 7/8	7	+ 1/4
57 1/4	20 3/4	Litton	1b	1.9 8	731	53 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	— 1/4

31%	26%	Rollins	71	2,672	318	29%	28%	25	+ 1/2
4%	26%	Rothman	5	25	56	47%	47%	47	+ 1/2
11%	24%	Rosen	34						
11%	3%	Roper	30	9.0	5	15	10%	7%	10
19%	13%	Roror	84	10.0	291	16%	16%	16%	16%
78%	22	Rosario	2	2,816	284	73	68%	72%	+ 3/4
11%	11%	Rosen	10	24	34	54%	54%	54	54
15%	11%	RC Cos	1,04		127	13%	13	13	13
72	64%	RayID	5,536	3.4	3	351	85%	85%	+ 1/2
38%	22%	Rayburn	92	6.0	8	11	24%	24%	24
11%	8%	Ryder	10	8.2	6	14	10%	10%	10%
11%	13%	Ryan	1	130					
27%	19%	Ryders	1b	4.5	250	22%	22	22	22

114  
32  
274

17%	11%	OklGE 1.40	13.9	159	12%	12	12
9%	7%	OklGE pf.80	11.	200	7%	7%	7%
25%	18	OklNG 1.00	7.1	13.1	25%	17%	23%

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## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Auditorium, Maximum, Technische Universität — March 1 at 8:30: "Salome" (R. Strauss).  
\*Staatsoper — March 1 at 7: "Der Freischütz." March 2 and 5 at 7:30: "Ariadne auf Naxos." March 3 at 7: "Der Besuch der Alten Dame." March 4 at 7:30: "Jenufa." March 6 at 7: "Falstaff." March 7 at 7: "Zauberflöte."

## BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 031/33.13.23) — Feb. 29 at 8:30: "Salome" (R. Strauss).  
BRUSSELS, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie — Feb. 29, March 1, 4, 6 and 8 at 8:30: "Don Giovanni."  
\*Palais des Beaux-Arts, Salle Henri le Bon (tel: 512.30.43) — March 2 at 8:30: "Dido."  
\*Theatre de Poche (tel: 218.63.75) — March 3-8 at 8:30: "Lithuania" (Brooke) and "Dracula" (adapted by Crane Johnson), American Theater Company.

## DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Assembly Hall, Conservatoire — March 2: Danish Song Society, Nordic songs.  
\*Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek — March 1-April 30: "Female Art" works by women artists.  
\*Odd Fellow Palace (tel: 01/15.10.12) — March 5: Wind Quintet of "73 (Hindemith, Weiss).

## ENGLAND

BRISTOL, Hippodrome Theatre (tel: 0272/29.94.44) — English National Opera, Program includes: March 3 at 7:30: "The Ringgold." March 4 at 5:30: "The Valkyrie." March 6 at 5:30: "Siegfried." March 8 at 4:30: "Twilight of the Gods."  
LONDON, "A Sense of Ireland," London Festival of Irish Arts, to March 15: Royal College of Art (tel: 584.50.20) — "The Evolution of Irish Architecture," exhibition. Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 278.65.63) — March 4 (opening): "Playboy of the Western World" (folk ballad of Sybil's play). Irish Ballet Company, music by The Chieftains.  
\*Apollo Theatre — "Beethoven" with Timothy West as Sir Thomas Beethoven.  
Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 537.16.72; SWRB: 536.38.50) — Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet — Feb. 29 at 7:30: "Concerto." "Playground" and "The Grand Tour." March 1 at 2:30 and 7:30: "Dances Concertantes" and "Pavilion."  
\*British Library Galleries, British Museum (tel: 636.15.15) — Through May 11: "David Garrick's Bicentenary," exhibition illustrating Garrick's career as actor/manager, playwright and book collector.  
\*British Museum (tel: 636.15.15) — Through July 20: "The Vikings."  
\*National Portrait Gallery (tel: 930.15.52) — Through May 11: "The Great British," exhibition of photographs by Arnold Newman.  
Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Feb. 29 at 8: Philharmonia Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor, Rudolf Firkušný piano (Brahms). March 2 at 3:15: Alicia de Larrocha piano (Albeniz). March 3 at 8: Philharmonia Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor, Emil Gilels piano (Brahms). March 5 at 8: London Mozart Players, Harry Blich-

conductor (Haydn, Mozart). March 6 at 8: Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus, Lorin Maazel conductor (Beethoven).  
\*Queen Elizabeth Hall — March 2 at 3:15: Steel Pans. March 2 at 7:15: The Vinties. March 3 at 7:45: Nash Ensemble, Mark Elder conductor (Debussy, Messiaen). March 4 at 7:45: Aedhan String Quartet, Theo King clarinet (Beethoven, Mozart). March 7 at 7:45: London Bach Orchestra, Martindale Sidwell conductor (Bach, Vivaldi, Haydn).  
\*Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — March 1 at 7:30: Fricman String Quartet (Haydn, Tchaikovsky). March 7 at 7:30: Nicolai Gedda tenor, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Schumann, Grieg).  
\*Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66) — Royal Opera — March 1 and 4 at 7:30: "Eugene Onegin." March 5 at 6:30: "Lohengrin." Royal Ballet — Feb. 29 at 7:30: "La Fille du Jour." "Voluntaries" and "Mam'zelle Angot." March 3 at 7:30: "Four Schumann Pieces." "A Month in the Country" and "Elle Synopations." March 6 at 7:30: "La Fille du Gard."  
\*Coliseum (tel: 836.01.11) — English National Opera — Feb. 29 at 7:30: "Manon." March 1 at 7:30: "The Merry Widow." Tate Gallery (tel: 821.33.13) — Through April 6: "Abstraction: toward a New Art."  
\*Old Town Hall, Chelsea — March 4-15: 50th Chelsea Antiques Fair. Information: Antique Dealers Ltd., 21 George Street, St. Albans, Herts (tel: 56/56669).

## OF SPECIAL INTEREST

### CAMDEN FESTIVAL

LONDON — The 1988 Camden Festival takes place from March 16 to March 30. The program includes: The New Opera Company's production of "The Italian Straw Hat" (Rota); the Phoenix Opera's production of "Zemire and Azor" (Gretry); and a concert version of "Mazepa" (Tchaikovsky) by the Chelsea Opera Group. The festival features the London Festival of Irish Arts, March 17 to March 22, and an International Music and Dance Week from March 23 to March 29. For information: Festival Box Office, St. Pancras Library, 100 Euston Road, London NW1 2AJ (tel: 387.62.93).

\*Earts Court (tel: 353.40.00) — March 4-29: Ideal Home Exhibition.  
\*Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71) — March 12-July 20: "Japan Style." Japanese design and craft exhibition.  
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Theatre Royal (tel: 0632/22.06.21) — Through March 29: Royal Shakespeare Company. Program includes: "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Othello," "Julius Caesar" and "Twelfth Night."  
\*Gulbenkian Studio (tel: 0632/29974) — Through March 29: Royal Shakespeare Company. Program includes:

"Rus" (Brecht), "Anna Christie" (O'Neill) and "Three Sisters" (Chekhov).  
NORWICH, Theatre Royal (tel: 0603/28205) — March 3-8: Kent Opera. Program includes: "Magic Flute," "La Traviata" and "The Turn of the Screw."

## FRANCE

PARIS, Musée de l'Homme, Palais de Chaillot (tel: 505.70.60) — March 4-May 6: Exhibition of decorated Easter eggs from Europe.  
\*Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10) — Through May 5: "Homage to Monet," 130 paintings. Through April 28: Music exhibition.  
\*Dutch Institute, 121 Rue de Lille — Through March 23: Bart Van der Leek. American Center (tel: 354.99.92) — March 3-7 at 9: "Women's Video Festival from New York." March 5 at 2: Musical workshop with Michael Galesco composer/violinist (debate and demonstration of avant-garde technique).  
\*L'Opera de Paris (tel: 742.57.50) — March 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 at 7:30: "Le Fantôme de l'Opera" (Londowski/Peterson).  
VERSAILLES, Palais des Congrès (tel: 931.70.23) — March 2 at 2:30: Auction of modern paintings.

## HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Arts Festival (tel: 573.05.27) — City Hall, Concert Hall — March 2 at 8: Hong Kong Philharmonic.

This year marks London Festival of Irish Arts, March 17 to March 22, and an International Music and Dance Week from March 23 to March 29. For information: Festival Box Office, St. Pancras Library, 100 Euston Road, London NW1 2AJ (tel: 387.62.93).

ic Orchestra, Ling Tung conductor. Feb. 29 and March 1 at 8: New Zealand Symphony Orchestra, City Hall, Theater — March 1 at 8: "Rising Trade," Garrison Players, Arts Center, Shouson Theater — Feb. 29 and March 1: "Cole," music by Cole Porter.

## THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 020/71.83.45) — Grote Zaal — Feb. 29 at 8:15: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Kilian Conrad conductor, Mark Lubovsky violin (Rostropovich, Stravinsky, Brahms). Kleine Zaal — Feb. 29 at 8:15: Lieder Lateiner violin (Schubert, Siothower, Beethoven, Brahms).  
\*Stadsschouwburg (tel: 020/24.23.11)

The Cooperative Program in Judicial Studies of Duke University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will accept students on a non-degree basis from senior scholars on sabbatical leave in Modern American Studies for post-tenure studies leading to a Ph.D. in Spring of 1991, Fall of 1990 open. Salary open. Send vitae and accompanying letter to Cooperative Program in Judicial Studies, P.O. Box 4735, Duke Station, Durham, N.C., 27706, U.S.A. Duke University is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Employer.

March 2 and 4 at 8: "Don Giovanni." Dutch National Ballet. MAASRICHT, Euro-Het, Maasricht B.V. Orchestre 261, 6224 KV Maasricht (tel: 043/62.62.62) — To March 9 daily from 2 until 10 p.m.; Sundays from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.; "Antiqua Maasricht." International Antiqua-Dealers' Fair.  
SITTARD, Stadsschouwburg — March 5 at 8:15: "Einlage," "Ranunculus" and "Eudes." Dutch National Ballet.

## SPAIN

MADRID, Vandriles Gallery — Zush exhibition.  
\*Teatro Real — March 5: Solistas de Zagreb (Bach).  
\*Galeria Kreiser Dos — Eduardo Sanz, exhibition.  
\*Rayuela Gallery — "Magic in Art," works by Magritte, Max Ernst and others.  
\*Teatro Maria Guerrero (tel: 419.47.69) — "Los Baños de Argel" (Cervantes).

## WALES

CARDIFF, New Theatre (tel: 0222/32446) — To March 8: Welsh National Opera. Program includes: "The Coronation of Poppo," "Eugene Onegin," "Ernani" and "Tristan und Isolde."

## WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Hochschule der Künste (tel: 817.33.64) — March 1 at 8: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Theodor Blumendahl conductor. Konstantin Kaila violist (Tchaikovsky). March 2 at 3:30: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Michael Jarmann conductor, Goetz Bernen violin (Beethoven). March 8 at 8: Berlin Barock Orchestra, Konrad Latt conductor, Hans Maile violin (Mozart, Haydn).  
\*Schiller Theater (tel: 319.52.36) — March 6 and 7 at 7:30: "Das Pariser Leben."  
\*Philharmonie (tel: 26.97.51) — March 1 at 8: St. Hedwig's Cathedral Choir, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Roland Bader conductor (Verdi). March 3 at 8: Berlin Radio-Symphony Orchestra, Hiroshi Wakabayashi conductor (Beethoven, Ravel). March 4 and 5 at 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor, Daniel Barenboim piano (Beethoven, R. Strauss). March 7 and 8 at 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Daniel Barenboim conductor, Paris Orchestra Choir (Berlioz).  
\*Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49) — March 1 at 8: "Salome." March 2 at 7: "The Idiot" (Shostakovich/Panov) with Valery Panov and Rudolf Nureyev. March 4: "All You Need is Love" (premiere of the ballet choreographed by Panov, set to the music of the Beatles). Berlin Opera Ballet. March 5 at 7:30: "Oello." March 7 at 7:30: "Der Troubadour." March 8 at 7: "Carmen." March 9 at 7:30: "Der Fliegende Holländer."  
FRANKFURT, Oper der Stadttheater Bushen — Feb. 29; March 2 and 7: "Lello." March 1: "Der Barbier von Sevilla." March 5: "Il Trovatore."  
MÜNCHEN, Herkulessaal der Residenz (tel: 22.46.11) — March 2: Pinchas Zukerman violin, Marc Neikrug (Beethoven, Debussy, Bartok). March 5 and 6: Münch Philharmonie Orchestra, Riccardo Chailly conductor (Ives, Brahms, Schumann). March 7: 1 Musici di Roma (Pergolesi, Vivaldi, Rossini, Bach).  
\*Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums — March 3: Hamburg Philharmonie Orchestra, Aldo Coccaro conductor, Matthias Kestropovich cello (Beethoven). March 5: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mozart, Stravinsky, Brahms).  
STUTTGART, Württembergische Staatstheater (tel: 22.13.07) — Grosses Haus — Feb. 29 at 7:30 and March 4 at 7: "Aida." March 1 at 7 and March 3 at 7: "Aida" and "Jenufa" (Prokofiev/Cranko) with Gelsey Kirkland. March 2 at 6: "Lohengrin." March 5 at 8: "Elektra." March 6 and 7 at 7:30: "Agon." "Die Fenster" and "Sacre du Printemps" (Stravinsky/Telley). Kleines Haus — March 1 at 7 and March 2 at 7: "Hamlet." March 3 at 8: "Section Nine" (Magdaly).

# TRAVEL



## Rugby Time in Wales

by Bob Donahue

CARDIFF, Wales — "This land you knew will still be singing," says a choral call to come home again that can turn men soft in clubs in Hong Kong or London. Any Welshman living outside Wales is called an exile. "This land of song will keep a welcome." For non-Welshmen, too.

Driving to Wales across somber Gloucestershire, westward toward the hills and valleys beyond the Severn toll bridge, a recent traveler had no misgivings. Clamish the Welsh may be, and now anger was swelling around a big steel strike. English place names are still being painted over in the south, and now and then a holiday home is burned down in the north. But times here have been harder before.

Besides, it was a rugby weekend. Like the weekend that starts tonight, Feb. 29, the eve of St. David's Day, Wales was obsessed with rugby. The international match was on Saturday afternoon, and the drinking was gargantuan.

As first seen from the Severn, the slopes of the south coast resemble nothing more than the Basque country of France, with white houses on green slopes and water everywhere, even if just out of sight. And the truth of both places is up the hills, in darker country where the Romans never took hold.

The language, too, is special. Llan (church) and other (river) are in place names everywhere: caer (fortress) is a coastal word. Llanelli and Llandovery, Aberllyfenni and Abercynon; Caerphilly and Cardiff.

And howda (black), as in the River Rhonda. There are several readings of the name of the old coal valley, but its river moves in shadow, and the limestone and slate of stacked terraces houses are often time-blackened with a patina that seems to fix stark memories.

Narrow valleys fan out north of Caerphilly, which has one of the mightiest medieval forts in Europe. You wonder how many children in the valleys' tiny houses are still told Welsh stories about fairy tricks, cruel giants like the widower father of Maier, or lovely brides who rise out of lakes and soon vanish.

People travel with long-accumulated baggage. Today it doesn't always seem so far from the early depths of Europe to the late Celtic fastnesses of the Atlantic. "Sopran Fach" sung by the Treorchy male choir is as hearty and melancholy, as evocative of airy steps and clouding incense as a chant from Russia. And displacing continued: Back down from the poor farms

of the interior of North Wales, people spilled southward to jobs in the valleys, where, again, dead ends were not the end at all.

By the 1840s South Wales was the ironworks of the world. Children started working 10 or more hours a day in the coal mines as early as age 6. "I got bacon meat on Sundays," an 8-year-old told a government inspector from London. The wan little ones were as ignorant as their parents, meaning: They spoke Welsh. A translated phrase that appeared often in the inspector's interviews of small children, as reported to Parliament, is, "I haven't been hurt yet."

The Rhonda joins the Taff at Pontypridd. Mount the former and you find Tonypanddy, where miners huddled around the wireless to listen to home boy Tommy Farr go the distance against Joe Louis in a world title fight. Treorchy is further up. There are fewer than half a dozen collieries working in the Rhonda now, compared to half a hundred in the old days. Sunday school and declamation competitions were steps up out of the ignorance.

Some of the terrace houses have been painted in pastels. As often as not, a rugby pitch will occupy prime land down in the middle of the village. "Rugby is the only thing we do well," the sage said back in Cardiff, but he was being mischievous, leaving it up to the travelers to add singing, or musical language, or a rare gift for getting ahead without chilling the warmth of solidarity behind. But it is true that Welshmen take special pleasure from seeing youngsters up out of doors at hard play.

The road went on to the high edge of a winter moorhouse. The sky was now a leaden lid with orange glaring through the chipped western rim. A sheep emerged headfirst from a steep snow slope and sniffed about the car like a dog, absolutely alone, then went away looking bored.

Strange, because in Cardiff Saturday morning, at the bookshop where poet Peter Finch helps tend Welsh letters, his "A Welsh wordscape" was found to contain these lines:

the bloody flies-bitten Welsh sheep  
Look at the Welsh landscape,  
look closely,  
new voices must rise,  
for Wales cannot endlessly remain  
chasing sheep into the twilight.

On the Friday night just before, lights had flickered down in the Neath Valley. The town of Resolven has 3,500 souls, eight churches and a rugby football club with 1,200 members.

Today's young people say the men and women of the valleys have done a deal: The women run the family, and the men may get off to the game. There were little girls among the children in the mines, and a London reporter has found that today's women pickets at struck Welsh plants are "made of steel." Maybe Celts' sons are stuck in an ancient perplexity: Out of nowhere appears a lovely lady who weeds and wives and mothers a brief while in happiness and then vanishes without a trace.

The Welsh orthodoxy has it that women don't attend the Eve-of-the-International Smoker. But 300 men crowded the rugby club's new hall to hear Carwyn James the Sage preach thirly rugby.

James spoke down to no one. Here was the coach of the first British Isles team ever to win a rugby test series in New Zealand (in 1971), and now the 50-year-old BBC Wales television commentator, thanking a village and each ordinary man there. "It may be that the melody that ying is not heard. It doesn't matter, because all that matters is that you are true to yourself."

At 9:30 Saturday morning 90 men boarded two buses in Resolven to go down to the game — Wales vs. France on the opening Saturday of the Five Nations championship. The valleys emptied. By noon the pubs of Cardiff were overflowing. Glasses already littered the Angli Hotel carpet as old women in black dresses & very young ones in yellow hotpants tried to emulate sandwiches, and the Welsh players looked deathly taut setting out for the National Stadium nearby on the Taff. In a few minutes the street was packed. Two wee blondes chanted "Way-als, Way-als" from a window over the inching crowd. In the stadium, a whole new stand had been reserved for schoolboys.

The national anthem raised the sky just before 2:30: "Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau" (Land of My Fathers) at the top of most of 65,000 voices. Of course Wales won. It hasn't lost a Five Nations match in Cardiff since 1968. It will win again, Welshmen trust, when Scotland comes tomorrow.



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## A Jazz Pilgrimage to Bombay

by Michael Zwerin

**B**OMBAY — A Soviet consul recently visited Niranjan Jhaveri, secretary-general of the Jazz-India Club, to plead: "Jazz Yatra must include Soviet musicians. Please. See what you can do."

The program for the weeklong jazz festival was already filled, but Jhaveri had been in his family's electronics business long enough to have learned the art of the possible. Why not make everybody happy? Anyway, Jazz Yatra 80, which ended on Feb. 23, was billed as "a festival of Indo-Euro-Afro-American music." Surely there was a place within that concept for Soviets. Something was done.

And so it happened that on the same day the United States affirmed its boycott of the Moscow Olympics, Melodia, a group of Soviet musicians, was playing Thelonious Monk's "Straight No Chaser" in Bombay. Who says détente is dead?

The Russians arrived with their equipment erroneously documented, and festival officials feared it would take a week to clear it through customs. But it took the Soviet consulate only four hours. The police had clamped a 12:30 a.m.



East meets West: Kadri Gopalnath of India with the Californian John Handy.

curfew on the festival, but the Soviet group was still playing at 1 a.m. A festival official was overheard saying: "Don't worry. The police will never tell Russians to stop." Who says music isn't political?

Jazz Yatra 80 was held in Rang Bhavan, an outdoor arena that seats 6,000 people. It was sold out. Yatra means "pilgrimage" and there were musicians from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, the United States (Stan Getz, Mingus Dynasty), West Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, Britain, Australia, Japan, Brazil and, of course, India. Who says jazz is an American monopoly?

Using a free trip to India, which many jazz

musicians consider the mecca of improvisation, as bait, Jhaveri managed to get most of them to play for free, and the others were paid by their countries' cultural establishments. Jhaveri calls it "a nightmare more than a miracle."

There were complaints about organizational faults, but jazz musicians always complain and complaints faded into the background with a few days' perspective. What remains is an extraordinary cultural confrontation — which was, in fact, Jazz-India's primary motivation. There were concerts of Indian classical music each morning, and after listening to vinyl player Ustad Asad Ali Khan, bassist Mike Richmond said: "It was like seeing a 747 in 1900."

Indian musicians have been improvising for many centuries, in time signatures like 15 and 10/4, but classical Indian music has become elitist, removed from its old functions — such as the morning raga or wedding raga. Now many Indian intellectuals are looking to jazz as a possible means to revitalize it.

Ravi Shankar composed, arranged and conducted a fusion effort based on the fact that "one doesn't hear jazz; one digests it." He dug for precious materials. Besides, he reasoned, jazz is mine as well as yours. So he called his composi-

tion "Jazz Mine," which closed the festival at 3 a.m. last Sunday. (The police will never tell Ravi Shankar to stop.)

Formal ambitious fusions of this type cannot work without years of comparative study and cultural acclimatization. Indian improvisation has had great influence on jazz musicians, from Yusuf Lateef to Bud Shank, John Coltrane, Don Cherry, John McLaughlin, Don Ellis and John Handy, but it remains as difficult for jazz musicians to play in 10/4 as it is for Indians to get a down-home blues feeling.

Handy's morning alto sax duet with Kadri Gopalnath was more successful, if also more

modest. Gopalnath discovered the alto saxophone by accident. He plays compositions meant for the *madawar*, an oboe-like double-reed instrument. He has never heard Johnny Hodges or Charlie Parker. He was born in 1950 in a southern Indian village 16 miles from Mangalore and does not even speak Hindi. John Handy was born in Dallas and lives in San Francisco. Their life-styles are about as different as possible. Yet they "spoke" to each other, made each other laugh, understood each other.

India. There is no room here to describe the enormous impact the country has on a Western visitor. One black jazz musician, who grew up in Harlem, literally ran from the maimed begging children. He wanted to go back home to New Jersey and was only talked out of it on the basis of contractual obligations. His worry about dysentery was so profound that he once asked a waiter if the chocolate cake was boiled.

The Indians seem to accept their misery with a contentment that makes you wonder about the wisdom of acceptance. Of course, believing in reincarnation, they may figure they got a bad ticket this time around and can afford to wait for the next. I was driving to a concert with the black American one evening when a man with no legs lying on the sidewalk waved to us with a smile that only a millionaire would wear in America. The black American was going through a particularly bad panic at the time, and I said to him: "Look at that guy. He doesn't freak about poverty."

He was not convinced: "Oh, yeah. He's got no legs. He probably got brain damage, too." So much for mysticism.

The undisputed hit of the festival was Aladar Pege (pronounced Paygay), a Hungarian who can do anything with a bass except eat it. He is even built like a bass. As Jimmy Knepper, trombonist with Mingus Dynasty, put it: "Masters are rare. When you discover a master, it is important to acknowledge him." Three days in India, and Knepper was already talking like a guru's disciple.

Sue Mingus, Charles' widow, was so moved by Pege's performance that she promised to send him one of Mingus' four basses. Air India (the festival's co-sponsor with Welcomgroup hotels) agreed to take care of transporting the instrument from New York to Budapest. There wasn't a dry eye in the house.

The first Jazz Yatra, in 1978, starred Sonny Rollins, who remains one of the festival's patrons. He wrote to Jhaveri: "I am proud to be associated with Jazz Yatra because it shows, so beautifully, how music can be used to lead the world's people towards harmony and understanding."

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Hungarian Pege, master bassist.

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## Martha Gellhorn: War and (Some) Peace

by Mary Blume

**L**ONDON — Martha Gellhorn's 13th book, "Travels with Myself and Another," came out recently and a very sharp and funny book it is: a memoir by a world traveler of especially awful trips — horror journeys, she calls them — ranging from China in 1941 to Moscow a few years back.

"I was seized by the idea of writing this book while sitting on a rotten little beach on the west tip of Crete, flanked by a waterlogged shoe and a rusted potty," she says in her preface. "I had the depressed feeling that I spent my life doing this . . . and might well end my days here. This is the traveler's deep dark night of the soul and can happen anywhere at any time."

The book was written in France, Greece, Malta, Switzerland and Antigua. Martha Gellhorn has been to 53 countries and established 11 permanent residences in seven of them.

She can get anywhere and knows about choosing curtains and the care of green plants: in short, how to make a place into a home and how to make her London home into a place so she won't be tied down to it.

She boasts unrivaled knowledge of swimming beaches ("You have to go to the western coast of Thailand to find an empty beach. That's a hell of a way to go.") and that is her only boast. She has long preferred self-mockery — the more elegant side of self-confidence — even when she was young enough to take herself in earnest. In a 1940 novel on the rape of Czechoslovakia, "A Stricken Field," a Czech says of the American girl correspondent, "She is a good woman and she has fine legs. I think she is not politically developed." In "Travels with Myself and Another," her traveling companion in China, identified only as U.C. (for Unwilling Companion), writes home as she investigates the Sino-Japanese war, "M. is going off to take the pulse of the nation."

Martha Gellhorn is doughty, funny, prickly and enviably lanky in black pants and pullover, a hearty smoker and talker. She is best known as a war correspondent who covered seven wars in Spain, Finland, China, Europe, Java, Vietnam and Israel. "You have to recognize the time when you were alive," she says. "There was nothing but wars. It wasn't that one liked to go to wars, it's just that they happened."

"It is possible that people don't make decisions about whether they want a safe or unsafe life. It's just the nature of the animal." She describes her dispatches not as news stories but as chunks of life — a picture of war, necessarily flawed. "War is always worse than I knew how to say — always," she wrote in a collection called "The Face of War" which, along with the short stories in "The Honeyed Year" (now out in Penguin), gives an invaluable view of World War II and its embittered aftermath.

"Once everything grew out of everything else: Novels grew from my I had seen as a reporter, stories too. Now I don't see anything much," Martha Gellhorn said. Because her work centers on a subject few people can bear, she is not well known: "I am the unknown writer. If ever I see one of my books in a store I am so surprised I nearly buy it." Still, she doesn't feel all that urgent about producing more: "I think the world will survive whether or not I write another book. And so will a lot of trees."

"I know all about getting old, it's easy as pie. It's so easy but it's dull. You just get older and



older and it gets duller and duller. It's like falling off a log, literally."

Judging from the telephone calls in her London flat, Martha Gellhorn is an affectionate friend, made sleepless by her inability to set things right. She has a good measure of the vital part of the liberal conscience: a sense of outrage. "I do wish that all of you who have a place to write would scream. In any way, in any words," she has said.

She lightly traces her outrage to a German governess who was a brute. She was nicely brought up in St. Louis; her father was a doctor, her mother a suffragette once described as Missouri's most valuable citizen. She left Bryn Mawr before taking her degree. "I felt if I got one I would have lots of opportunities I didn't want. Also, I was bored."

"I had always been exposed in my family to the fact that everything wasn't comfy and cozy and that it wasn't the best of all possible worlds. Then, just from going out and seeing . . ."

In the China chapter of "Travels with Myself and Another," Martha Gellhorn's Unwilling

**'I do wish that all of you who have a place to write would scream,' she says.**

Companion notes after she has been bitching about the awful personal habits of the Chinese, "M. loves humanity but can't stand people." She laughs at the remark and adds, "He also said I was like a racehorse with only two paces — either running away or asleep."

The Unwilling Companion was Miss Gellhorn's first husband, Ernest Hemingway. "China was our honeymoon. You can imagine how he felt; he was in a state of uncontrolled bitterness."

He is also, in this chapter, more sympathetic than he has ever appeared — patient, courteous, strong (he carries his Chinese horse when it gets tired) and funny. "That was the good thing about him. He was funny. Then it ended."

Martha Gellhorn (who later married and divorced the author and editor T.S. Matthews) doesn't talk about Hemingway. "Everyone else does. It's my pride not to." She breezily refers to the Carlos Baker biography as the King James version and says she recognizes nothing in it.

Hemingway dedicated "For Whom the Bell Tolls" to her and said her reporting helped

finance its writing. In 1944 he wrote in Colliers, "She gets to the place, gets the story, writes it and comes home. That last is the best part."

The impatient efficiency is still evident, whether in finding a cheap hotel for a friend or cleaning up London's Kew Gardens by snaggling a job as a litter picker, which she did years ago while recovering from ribs cracked in a bicycling fall in Holland. At Kew she was issued a bucket and spear and was unaccountably addressed as Mahel. She got everything shipshape, even the employees' loo, in eight months.

"It was the best job I ever had. That and Albany." Her first job was on an Albany, N.Y. newspaper. "I covered women's clubs and the morgue. The morgue I loved. Then I went to Paris and did everything badly. Paris was stiff, then, and more fun."

"After the Stavisky riots we founded a newspaper, La Lettre des Jeunes; if you can believe it. And we were going to save the world. Another thing that I think was different — that we could do something. The sense of urgency. We felt we had to make people see. We had no self-consciousness. We were young nobodies but they didn't stop us from seeing all the top people and yelling at them."

"It's amazing to think of the people one has known, it makes one feel like Methuselah. Not many of them were lovable."

Back in Depression America, Harry Hopkins, then in charge of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, asked Martha Gellhorn to survey how people on relief were living in industrial areas. The result was "The Troubles I've Seen" (1936). She was a pacifist until she went to Spain to take care of the wounded.

"I said I couldn't write about it, it was just daily life. I think it was Ernest who said it isn't everybody's daily life." So she started sending pieces to Colliers and became, as she puts it, "an unscheduled tourist of wars," a Cassandra, "a camp follower of catastrophe." In "The Face of War," she wrote, "I was a special kind of war profiteer; I was physically lucky and was paid to spend my time with magnificent people."

This is not false modesty but shame at having survived while better people did not. There is also a sense of futility: "The guiding light of journalism was no stronger than a glowworm," she learned. Still, a later generation has learned from her: British Journalist of the Year John Pilger, who superbly exposed the plight of Cambodia's children, acknowledges his debt and Gloria Emerson, in her prize-winning book on Vietnam, "Winners and Losers," speaks of the great Martha Gellhorn. "We all take our spark and run with it. Then someone else takes over," Gellhorn says.

But this retreating world does not allow much room for outrage: "I long to scream. But where? But how?" The best companion to despair is laughter and the best place for a good giggle is London: "I get along better with the English than anyone else. I feel cozy with them. I like their habit of self-deprecation, their jokes. 'America is provincial, conceited, immensely self-forgiving. And besides, my God! You can't make many jokes and you certainly can't make jokes about yourself, that's the kiss of death. It's too dull, it's too big. There isn't a change of scenery soon enough.'"

Once again the telephone rings. A friend needs cheer and it is given, patiently and with heart. "The days of outrage are over," Martha Gellhorn says as she hangs up, "and the days of hopeless consolation are in."

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To



## Key Interest Rates Raised In 3 European Countries

By John M. Geddes

ANN, Feb. 28 (NYT) — Key interest rates in West Germany, Switzerland and France rose today in a move to tighten money and to offset the international effects from last week's boost in the discount rate.

The West German central bank had raised its discount rate 7 percent from 6 percent and its marginal rate to 8.5 percent from 7 percent, effective tomorrow.

In Switzerland, the National Bank boosted its discount and marginal rates effective today one percentage point to 3 and 4 percent, respectively.

The discount rate is the interest rate banks pay for borrowings from the central bank using cash as collateral. The Lombard rate is the rate for borrowings using securities as collateral.

Coinciding with the move, since today's move, a new rate of prime rate increases to 10 percent following a boost in the banks' base interest rates to 5 percent from 4 percent, effective tomorrow.

Monetary authorities in five countries, including the United States, West Germany and Switzerland, have increased their key lending rates in the last two weeks. Belgian authorities boosted their discount rate yesterday to a record 12 percent from 10.5 percent while Japan lifted its discount rate last week to 5 percent from 4.75 percent.

It is unlikely that the current wave of interest-rate increases has ended. With Common Market currencies, except the peseta, tied to the dollar, the monetary system, interest-rate increases tend to be followed by all countries in a bid to equalize pressures within the system.

Some bank economists, viewing the developments of the last two weeks, have warned that a further slowdown in the world economy could result from the dampening effects of the higher interest rates on economic growth. It is especially dangerous, they said, if the trend advances from attempts to equalize pressures to a leapfrogging of interest rates.

The international credit tightening is generally said to have been set off by rising U.S. interest rates, exacerbated by last week's increase by

the Federal Reserve in its discount rate to 13 percent from 12 percent. Although the move was aimed at slowing the domestic economy, its effects rippled through the exchange market and into other countries' inflation outlook.

In Washington, the Treasury said that average yields on 52-week bills rose to a record 15.27 percent with a coupon equivalent of 15.28 percent. The department yesterday said it auctioned \$4 billion in bills

## Dollar Rises In Europe

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ) — The dollar moved higher against all major European currencies today despite the latest round of European interest-rate increases.

Some bankers said that the large U.S. multinational companies are continuing to convert local currencies borrowed by subsidiaries into dollars for repatriation to their home offices. After the recent collapse of the U.S. bond market, corporations are eventually worried about becoming too dependent on U.S. bank loans and the commercial paper market, bankers say.

The dollar rose to 1.7635 Deutsche marks from 1.7555 DM late yesterday. Dealers said that West Germany's discount rate rise had been anticipated.

The dollar rose to 1.6730 Swiss francs from 1.6645 francs yesterday and gained slightly to 4.1282 French francs from 4.1270.

The dollar edged up to 1.9392 guilders from 1.9387 although the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank posted a higher quote for its most favored customers and other Dutch banks were expected to follow. The U.S. currency also moved up to 28.61 Belgian francs from 28.56 despite the Belgian central bank's 1.5-point increase in its discount rate yesterday.

Sterling, which rose more than a cent yesterday as oil companies brought in funds for the petroleum revenue tax deadline, was quoted in late trading at \$2.2855 compared with \$2.2875.

The price of gold ended at \$641.50 an ounce, little changed from \$641 late yesterday after a rise at the afternoon fixing to \$646 was eroded by technical reaction and profit-taking.

and received tenders of \$6.29 billion. The previous high was in January when the bill yielded 11.211 percent, Reuters reported.

With U.S. interest rates rising, investors can be expected to move funds into higher-yielding U.S. dollar assets. The resulting demand tends to push the dollar upward against other currencies. With most of the world's trade denominated in dollars, a higher U.S. currency will mean prices for imported goods will rise in other countries, worsening their inflationary outlook.

Essentially it is this trend that Swiss and West German central bankers said was behind their increase in key lending rates today.

Karl Otto Poehl, Bundesbank president, told a news conference after the central bank meeting that the prime reason for the action had been to stem an outflow of funds from the Deutsche Mark. He said the central bank wanted to signal that the mark will remain a hard currency.

However, the Bundesbank did take measures concurrent with the interest rate hike to narrow the difference between its key rates, at 7 and 8 percent, and money market rates at 10 percent. The Bundesbank said that effective Monday it would increase the amount of funds that banks could borrow at the discount rate by the equivalent of \$2.3 billion to \$18 billion. At the same time, it lifted all volume limitations on borrowings against the Lombard rate.

## Timber Catching Fire as Investment Idea

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ) — Investors are rushing for real-estate-backed investments in U.S. stocks have gone beyond oil and mining into forest-product shares. They might have pushed their values to precarious heights, some analysts say, unless these assets literally catch fire as fuel.

"Speculation in the group has been arbitrary and not necessarily in line with realistic values during the next five years," asserted Evadna Lynn, analyst at Merrill Lynch. Analysts also warned that earlier forecasts of earnings setbacks ahead continue to cloud the forest-product industry's outlook.

Even so, they say there still are timber-rich companies that continue to be undervalued, particularly

General Dynamics has settled a suit by the Securities and Exchange Commission that the company purchased 157,500 shares of its own stock illegally in 1978 on the basis of "inside" information. In the settlement, General Dynamics agreed to comply with securities laws in the future, to tighten and implement policies affecting company stock purchases, and make an annual report to the SEC on all such purchases, but the company neither admitted nor denied the agency's charges. Although the SEC has frequently charged individuals who have had access to internal corporate information with illegally trading on the basis of that knowledge, an SEC spokesman says that such a suit against a company was rare, and perhaps unprecedented. In its complaint, the SEC accused the defense contractor of buying its shares for its management incentive stock program after plans for declaring a dividend — the company's first in eight years — were well under way but not announced.

International Telephone has agreed to drop a \$125-million antitrust suit against American Telephone & Telegraph in return for an AT&T agreement to buy up to \$2 billion in telecommunications products and services over the next 10 years from ITT. The agreement provides that AT&T will help ITT to adapt its digital switching system to use in Europe for U.S. telephone systems, but it does not commit AT&T to buy the system. The landmark agreement places no

minimum on the amount of ITT equipment and services AT&T must buy. But AT&T is required to turn over \$200 million to ITT as a deposit against future purchases. "This agreement avoids the costly, heavyweight slugging match which neither company looked forward to," said AT&T President William E. Ellinghaus. "We will now be buying things we can use instead of spending money and effort on years of wasteful legal maneuvering."

ITT must refund any unused balance after 1990 so the agreement allows AT&T to get its money back either in the form of purchases or refunds. For ITT, the agreement gives it a profit on whatever purchases AT&T does make and an interest-free loan running into the 1990s on the \$200 million balance.

Mitsubishi Corp. will increase its capital by 10 percent to 5.53 billion yen (about \$22 million) through a 1-for-10 bonus share issue at end-March. Mitsubishi says its profit before tax and special items for the current year ending next month will probably total 40 billion yen on sales of 11.72 trillion yen compared with 38.18 billion and 8.84 trillion last year. It plans to issue a special dividend of 1 yen per share this year to mark the 25th anniversary of its merger with other Mitsubishi firms. The company adds that about 73 percent of its \$60-million convertible Eurobond issued last October had been converted into common shares by the end of last month.

## U.S. Prepares to Propose Import Quotas on Shoes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT) — The White House is preparing to announce within the next few days a complex system of shoe-import quotas aimed at reducing imports by about 20 million pairs in 1980, administration officials said yesterday.

Although the action was intended to provide relief to the U.S. shoe industry, which has long complained that foreign suppliers are taking away income and jobs, officials insisted that the quotas would merely reinforce what they expect will be a normal decline in imports anyway.

Strongly rejecting suggestions that the proposed action was protectionist or inflationary, officials made clear the administration will portray the decision in as liberal colors as possible.

Shoe industry sources said they had not yet been formally notified of any action. "It could be a significant step forward if the quotas are properly monitored and enforced," said Fred Meister, president of the American Footwear Industries Association, representing more than 90 percent of the U.S. industry.

Under President Carter's action, quotas would be worked out with 19 countries, designed to limit overall imports to an annual total of about 385 million pairs. In 1979, imports totaled 405 million pairs. It was the first year that more shoes were imported into the United States than it produced.

In 1977, when President Carter negotiated quota restraints on shoe imports from Taiwan and South Korea, then the two biggest exporters, imports totaled 370 million pairs. Other countries took advantage of the restraints to widen their market shares in the United States.

The South Korean and Taiwanese quotas expire in June 1981. Both will be brought under the new system. Other countries that will be assigned import targets are Italy, Brazil, Hong Kong, Singapore, the Philippines, Spain, Yugoslavia, Romania, Japan, Poland, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, India, Greece, Austria, Thailand and El Salvador.

While the White House was gearing for action on shoes, President Carter issued a statement yesterday on a point of vital concern to many exporting companies: export disincentives arising from self-imposed restrictions.

Trade Surplus Down  
For West Germany  
WIESBADEN, West Germany, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's trade surplus contracted to 342 million Deutsche marks in January from 786 million DM in December and from 2.05 billion DM a year earlier, the statistics office reported today.

The office also said that according to preliminary calculations, the nation's current-account deficit widened to 2.2 billion DM from December's 469 million DM and compared with the year-earlier 10 billion DM.

Noting that Peat, Marwick, in a post-purchase audit in April, revised the loss upward to \$3 million, the court said: "The discrepancy between the loss estimates is so large that it can't be used on different valuation standards."

By John M. Geddes

## U.S. Trade Deficit Widens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — The U.S. trade deficit in January expanded to its highest level in two years — \$4.76 billion — although the new figures were swelled by a revised method for calculating imports, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increased deficit occurred despite a cutback in the volume of oil imports from December.

During January, the United States bought \$22.11 billion worth of foreign products, while selling \$17.35 billion to overseas customers. Imports were 6.2 percent above December, while exports grew by 3.6 percent.

The resulting \$4.76 billion deficit surpassed the December deficit by \$692 million and was the largest since February 1978 when it was \$5.2 billion.

January Report  
The January merchandise trade report was calculated under a new system mandated by Congress, which adds the costs of freight and insurance to imports for the first time.

Under the new method, the United States has registered a trade deficit during every month since December 1975. Under the old method, the string of deficits began in May 1976.

Officials said that the new trade calculations meant that the 1979 trade deficit was \$37.31 billion, compared with a deficit of \$39.3 billion in 1978. Under the old method, last year's deficit was \$24.69 billion and the 1978 deficit was \$28.4 billion.

Advocates contend that the new system will more accurately reflect the U.S. trade position. Critics say the change will add to domestic pressures for new import barriers.

The first announcement of trade figures each month will value imports on a cost-insurance-and-freight (CIF) basis. Previously, the first announcement of the nation's trade figures each month measured both exports and imports on what is

known as the FAS (free-alongside-ship) basis.

The U.S. trade deficit in December, with imports valued on a CIF basis, was nearly \$4.07 billion, rather than the previously reported \$4.24 billion.

While Commerce Department officials have revised the U.S. export-import figures month-by-month for all of last year, they said that the total deficit for 1979, using the CIF basis for imports, remains at the previously reported \$37.29 billion, compared with \$39.52 billion in 1978.

Commerce Department officials explained that the figure for January should be compared with the revised \$4.07 billion deficit for December, rather than the December trade deficit that amounted to about \$3.08 billion when it was computed last month on the FAS basis, and which now has been revised to about \$2.92 billion.

Using the CIF measurement for imports, which includes transportation charges from foreign ports to

U.S. ports and ocean cargo or air-line cargo insurance charges as well as the "foreign value" of the goods destined for the U.S. market, tends to add about \$1 billion a month to the cost of imports, without any corresponding upward revisions for U.S. export figures.

The annual revisions of the U.S. export-import figures have long been a fairly routine exercise and basically reflect changes in seasonal-adjustment factors. The switchover to the CIF method for the first announcement of trade figures each month was required under the 1979 Trade Act when Congress decided that imports, starting with the monthly trade figures for January 1980, should be reported on a CIF basis at least 48 hours before the Commerce Department issues official trade figures reporting imports on any other basis.

The department will continue to compile the monthly trade figures on the FAS as well as the CIF basis, but the first announcement of the trade figures attracts the most attention.

## Prices on Big Board Drop As Traders Act Cautiously

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved narrowly lower in heavy trading today as investors remained cautious amid expectations that the Carter administration was planning new moves to check inflation.

Oil stocks, which have been market leaders recently, were also mixed as some ran into profit-taking.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost a fraction, falling 0.68 points to \$544.44; declines led advances 4-to-3 as turnover slowed to 41 million shares.

The administration has repeatedly said that it is opposed to wage-price controls but has refused to extend that opposition to credit controls. Expectations that the administration will elect to impose credit controls contributed to a firmer bond market.

Additionally, House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman urged the administration to reconsider its deficit 1981 budget and submit a balanced version.

Other Developments  
In other business developments, Standard Oil of Ohio said it plans a 2-for-1 stock split and an increase in the quarterly dividend to 70 cents a share from 50 cents on present shares to holders of record May 16.

It also said directors proposed an increase in the authorized number of common shares to 300 million from 80 million, subject to shareholder approval at the April 24 annual meeting. Sohio said the board intends to declare the stock split

and higher dividend at its April 24 meeting.

Sohio said the new shares will be mailed during first part of June. Shares of common to which each share of special stock held by British Petroleum is equivalent will be doubled to reflect the 2-for-1 split. Sohio said, Sohio is 53 percent owned by BP.

Storage Technology Corp.'s 1980 revenues and net income should be at least 20 to 25 percent better than 1979's, company chairman Jesse Awelida said after an analysts' meeting. Net income in 1979 was \$39.7 million, or \$1.58 a share, on revenues of \$479.5 million.

J. Walter Thompson Co. said directors approved a plan of reorganization by which the company will become a wholly owned subsidiary of a new holding company, JWT Group Inc., and effectively making a 3-for-2 split of its present common stock. The company said that under the terms of the reorganization, stockholders of J. Walter Thompson will become holders of JWT Group on the basis of 1.5 shares of JWT group for each share of J. Walter Thompson.

Union Pacific said directors authorized a 2-for-1 stock split that will be presented for shareholder approval at the April 18 annual meeting. Union Pacific said the proposed split would be effective about one week after the meeting. No record date has yet been set.

Companies raising their quarterly dividend included Lucky Stores to 28 cents a share, Pfizer to 36 and Varian Associates to 13.

## Accountants' Liability at Issue

## Finances Fail in Fall of W. German Firm

BONN, Feb. 28 (NYT) — The collapse of a West German electric supply store chain is hardly in the same league with the bankruptcies such giants as Penn Central and T. T. Grant.

But the failure in 1976 of the little-known Bieberhaus K.G. is the worst of almost \$20 million of damage suits brought by a West German and British group against the firm's largest accounting firm, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell.

At issue is Peat, Marwick's role in a \$2.2 million purchase of Bieberhaus in 1975, and whether the accounting firm erred in assessing the financial condition of the electric-supply chain. Peat, Marwick has already lost a \$2.5 million damage suit, which it is appealing, and is the defendant in other suits that seek an additional \$17 million in damages.

The case, which is a critical test of the extent of an accountant's liability in West Germany, provides a graphic example of the confusion it results from the German tradition of using varying accounting practices.

Peat, Marwick  
In early February 1975, just prior to the purchase of Bieberhaus by Rikitz Gruendstuecke K.G., Peat, Marwick advised that the chain's 1974 loss would be \$154,000. Two months later, after a sale audit, the loss was revised by Peat, Marwick to \$3 million. Later, a 1974 German accounting firm said the loss exceeded \$5.8 million.

The lengthy litigation that has named from that discrepancy, Peat, Marwick has come out the loser. In 1977, it lost a case to Rikitz for damages and failed in two subsequent appeals. Hearings on its appeal of that judgement — to

the Federal Constitutional Court, West Germany's supreme court — open this week.

Officials of Peat, Marwick said they were appealing the case because it tied Peat, Marwick's responsibility to financial reports made by another firm, Allgemeine Revisions und Treuhandgesellschaften, or ART, which Peat, Marwick says both buyer and accountant knew were not reliable.

Manfred Zilas of the West German Institute of Public Accountants agreed with Peat, Marwick in terms of the ruling was wrong.

But Manfred Thummel of the Public Accountants Chamber, another major professional organization, took a different view. "If you ask me if this is a landmark case, if it signals a new direction, the answer is no," Mr. Thummel said. "It is only interesting because it shows the limits of liability."

Such contrasting opinions are not surprising for a country where comparisons of annual reports can be confounded by varying accounting practices. Consolidated accounts of subsidiaries are not required of all West German companies, as they are in the United States.

Even among those who do consolidate, reports can still differ from company to company. BASF, the giant chemical company, for example, uses U.S. accounting rules for its foreign subsidiaries and West German rules for its domestic operations.

The prime motivation in most reports is the effect of taxation, resulting in cases where depreciation accounting may switch between methods, depending on which provides more favorable treatment at the time.

Under normal circumstances, the liability of West German accountants is limited to \$250,000. But the

regional superior court in Frankfurt, whose decision still stands in the case, said that limitation could not be applied because of this case's peculiar circumstances.

The court records provide this account: In the fall of 1974, Turktiz, which is jointly owned by Britain's United Drapery Stores group and Berlin's Turktiz family, first began negotiations with Heinz and Alfred Borst, the owners of Bieberhaus. A first round of talks, where the Borsts brothers covered a 51-percent share in the company for \$15 million, broke off.

In December 1974, with a liquidity crunch threatening, talks began again. Although both Turktiz and Peat, Marwick agreed that the time pressure for the talks ruled out a complete audit, just what role Peat, Marwick was asked to fulfill is subject to dispute.

According to Turktiz, it asked Peat, Marwick to examine the worth of the purchase, the acceptability of the existing financial data, the essential balance-sheet developments and the financial requirements. The company said that Peat, Marwick had recommended the purchase, with the notation that the company would need a \$4 million injection of capital for the first three months.

Purchase Completed  
Peat, Marwick said it had only been asked to collect available financial data about Bieberhaus. Rather than recommending the purchase, Peat, Marwick said it classified the takeover as an "open-ended risk" with unsatisfactory sales data available. Peat, Marwick said it had to depend on accounts assembled by ART.

In late February 1975, the purchase was completed. Turktiz bought Bieberhaus for \$1.9 million and assumed some \$250,000 in existing debt. In March, Turktiz granted the company credit of \$3 million. Peat, Marwick officials said Bieberhaus sales fell to \$58 million in 1975 from \$61 million in 1974. In March 1976, Bieberhaus was declared bankrupt.

The Frankfurt court sided with Turktiz in ruling that Peat, Marwick had not fulfilled its responsibilities. The court ruled that Peat, Marwick had made an "unqualified purchase recommendation," citing a telex message sent by Peat, Marwick to the purchasers in February that provided a 1974 loss estimate of \$154,000 without saying the figures were unreliable.

Noting that Peat, Marwick, in a post-purchase audit in April, revised the loss upward to \$3 million, the court said: "The discrepancy between the loss estimates is so large that it can't be used on different valuation standards."

By John M. Geddes

## Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions  
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Royal Bank of Canada			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	5.37	4.53	3.19
Net Income	560	421	241
Share	74.7	53.6	31.1
United States			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	5.37	4.53	3.19
Net Income	560	421	241
Share	74.7	53.6	31.1
Switzerland			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	5.37	4.53	3.19
Net Income	560	421	241
Share	74.7	53.6	31.1

**HARRY WINSTON**  
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD  
**EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION**  
February 9 to March 3  
from 5 p.m.  
**BADRUTT'S PALACE**  
ST. MORITZ

**The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.**

**What makes TDB exceptional? Our bank in New York, for example.**

Republic National Bank of New York — the 47th largest bank in the U.S., in terms of deposits, and still moving up. In fact, our New York subsidiary is one of the fastest growing banks in America today.

TDB banks continue to grow because we serve our clients exceptionally well. For example, we concentrate on the things we do best, such as trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business, and that shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

So if you require exceptional banking facilities in the U.S., or any of the financial centers listed below, TDB Group banks are ready to serve you.

TDB Holding Group: US \$5.9 billion in assets; US \$512 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of June 30, 1979.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisao, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, Sao Paulo, Tokyo.

**Trade Development Bank**  
Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 47th largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.







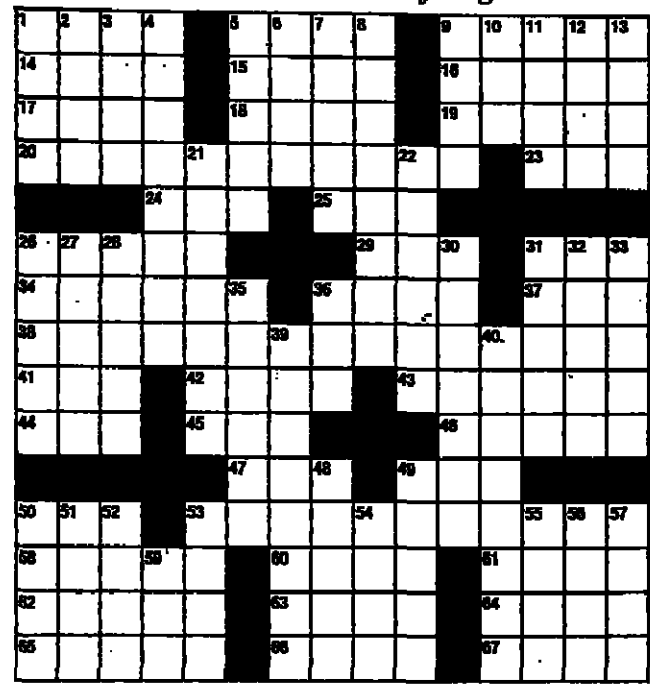
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

\_\_\_\_\_



## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 "Beowulf" is one  
5 Scottish poet: 1770-1835  
9 Part of a cut  
14 Score for an  
15 Little or Frye  
16 Outgrowth of a  
17 Soprano Gluck  
18 Turkish coin  
19 Spanish sherry  
20 February 29  
21 What Rod  
22 Carew wields  
24 Rock star  
25 Quick, sharp  
26 Brilliant gray  
28 Nosh  
31 Milne hero  
34 Relative of a  
36 Foot part  
37 Beethoven's  
38 Symphony No.  
39 "With the help  
of my God I  
shall..."  
41 Ref. book
- DOWN**
- 1 Sans  
2 Caber  
3 "Liberal"  
4 Trash  
5 Pulled,  
dragged  
6 Suffix  
7 Madison's  
V.P.: 1813-14  
8 Slope on a road  
9 Sly  
10 Rosary bead  
11 Check  
12 Ancient town  
near Salerno  
13 Kind of case or  
tube  
14 Disease of  
plants  
15 Cochise was  
one  
16 Hairy; downy  
17 Do editorial  
work  
18 Rapidly  
19 Jason's ship  
20 Opposite of  
forte  
21 Estuary  
22 Roundhouses,  
in plowable  
23 Emulate Billy  
Mitchell  
24 Annoy  
25 Charm  
26 Mosquito's  
larva or pupa  
27 Mariner's  
direction  
28 Ragged-edged  
29 Side of a ship  
30 Mandrel  
31 Please  
32 Lease leader  
33 Piece of  
scenery  
34 Hardy marsh  
shrub  
35 Novelist  
36 Hunter  
37 Bucky of  
diamond fame  
38 Mark of sorrow

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. BEOWULF, 5. SCOTCH, 9. CUT, 14. SCORE, 15. LITTLE, 16. OUTGROWTH, 17. SOPRANO, 18. TURKISH, 19. SPANISH, 20. FEBRUARY, 21. WHAT, 22. CAREW, 24. ROCK, 25. QUICK, 26. BRILLIANT, 28. NOSH, 31. MILNE, 34. RELATIVE, 36. FOOT, 37. BEETHOVEN, 38. SYMPHONY, 39. WITH, 41. REFERENCE.

DOWN: 1. SANS, 2. CABER, 3. LIBERAL, 4. TRASH, 5. PULLED, 6. SUFFIX, 7. MADISON, 8. SLOPE, 9. SLY, 10. ROSARY, 11. CHECK, 12. ANCIENT, 13. KIND, 14. DISEASE, 15. COCHISE, 16. HAIRY, 17. DO, 18. RAPIDLY, 19. JASON, 20. OPPOSITE, 21. ESTUARY, 22. ROUNDHOUSE, 23. EMULATE, 24. ANNOY, 25. CHARM, 26. MOSQUITO, 27. MARINER, 28. RAGGED, 29. SIDE, 30. MANDREL, 31. PLEASE, 32. LEASE, 33. PIECE, 34. HARDY, 35. NOVELIST, 36. HUNTER, 37. BUCKY, 38. MARK.

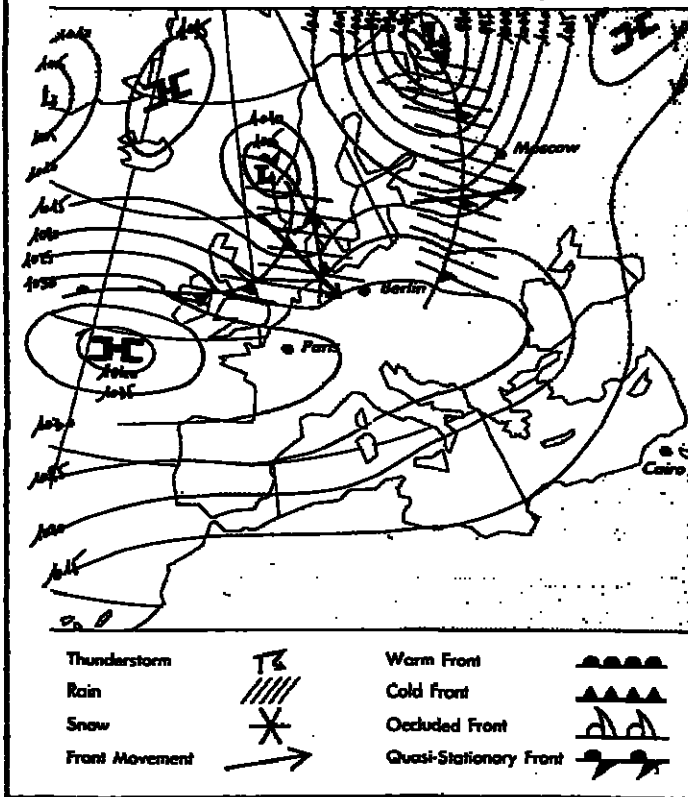
## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBANY	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	14	57	Fair
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Foggy	MIAMI	19	66	Cloudy
ANKARA	23	66	Cloudy	MILAN	9	48	Foggy
ATHENS	23	66	Overcast	MONTREAL	-11	12	Snow
BIRUT	13	56	Showers	MOSCOW	-3	25	Foggy
BELGRADE	13	56	Overcast	MURKIN	13	56	Foggy
BERLIN	-2	28	Foggy	NEW YORK	-2	28	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	-2	28	Overcast	NICE	13	56	Fair
BUCHAREST	-2	28	Snow	OSLO	3	37	Fair
BUDAPEST	2	36	Cloudy	PARIS	3	37	Foggy
CASABLANCA	14	57	Fair	PRAGUE	3	37	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	-1	30	Rain	ROME	14	57	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Cloudy	SOFA	-4	25	Snow
DUBLIN	8	46	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	-4	25	Foggy
EDINBURGH	14	57	Overcast	TEHRAN	14	57	Fair
FLORENCE	13	56	Foggy	TEL AVIV	14	57	Rain
FRANKFURT	13	56	Overcast	TOKYO	4	39	Foggy
GENEVA	13	56	Foggy	TUNIS	13	56	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-2	28	Rain	VIENNA	-3	25	Foggy
HOUSTON	23	73	Cloudy	WARSAW	-3	25	Foggy
ISTANBUL	23	73	Foggy	WASHINGTON	-2	28	Snow
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast	ZURICH	13	56	Foggy
LISBON	13	56	Fair				
LONDON	7	45	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	23	73	Cloudy				

(Yankee's readings U.S. and Canada to 7 PM GMT, Houston and Los Angeles to 6PM GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; New York and Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



## Teen-Age Stickup of 10-Year-Old Was No Game, N.Y. Police Find

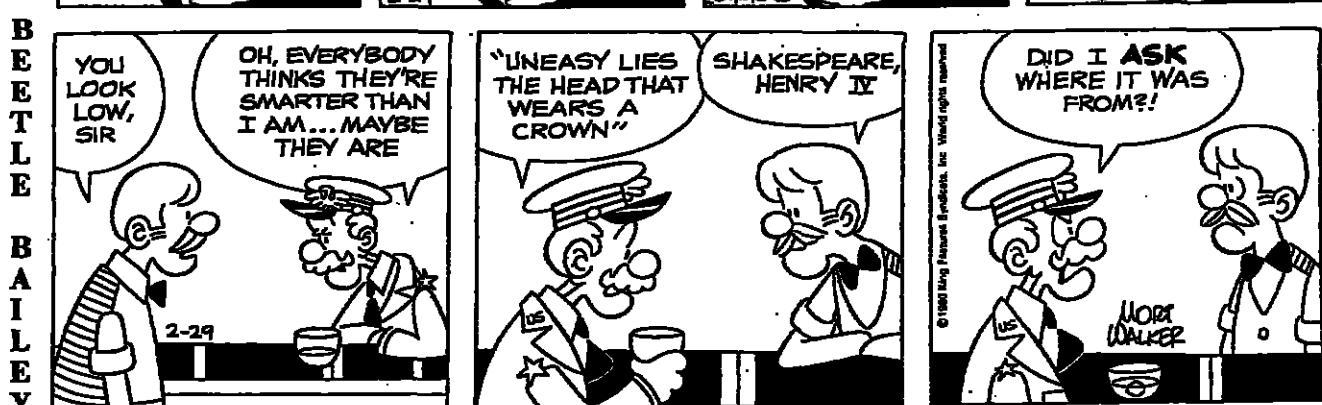
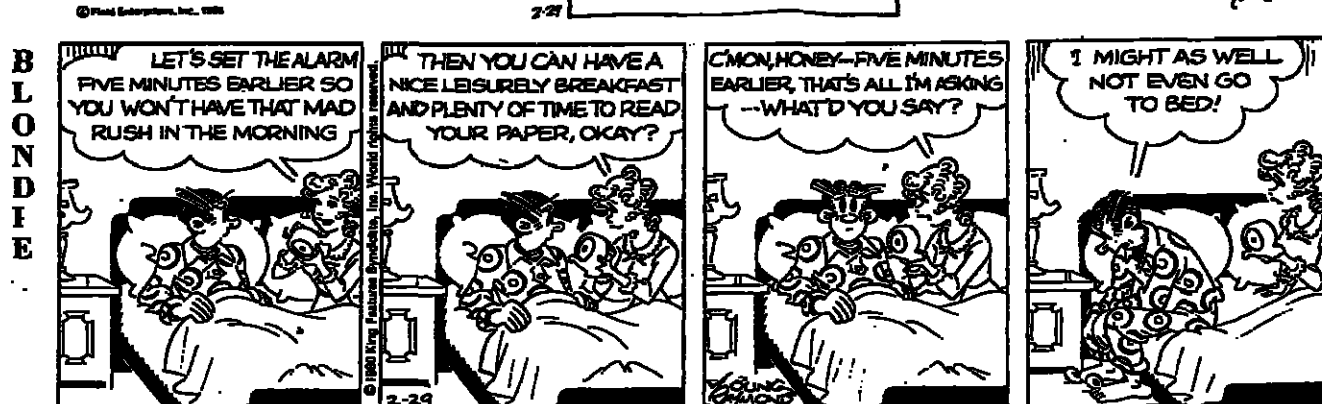
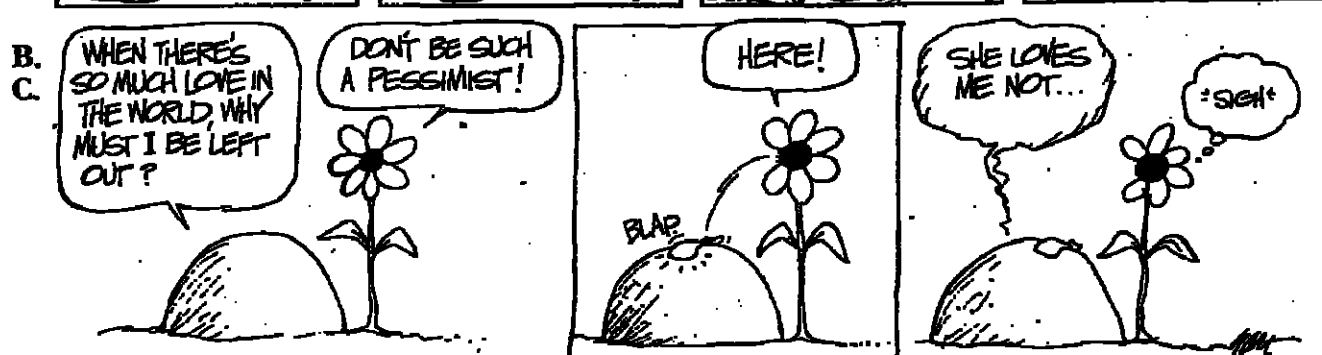
NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP) — A 10-year-old boy on his way home from school was robbed of a bus pass by two 13-year-olds, who put pistols to his chest and said, "Give us your money or you die," according to police.

Three police officers saw the holdup yesterday on Manhattan's Upper East Side but at first thought "it was some kids playing," said Officer Herbert Rainey.

As one of the officers tried to calm the terrified victim, the other two chased the young robbers, who, it was determined later, carried loaded .38-caliber and .22-caliber pistols.

"Throughout the chase," one of the policemen said, "the two of them kept turning around pointing the guns at us. What do you do? You just remain calm and hope they don't fire."

The two boys were captured in Central Park and taken to a police station, where they were charged with robbery and illegal possession of dangerous weapons, and then released to the custody of their parents.

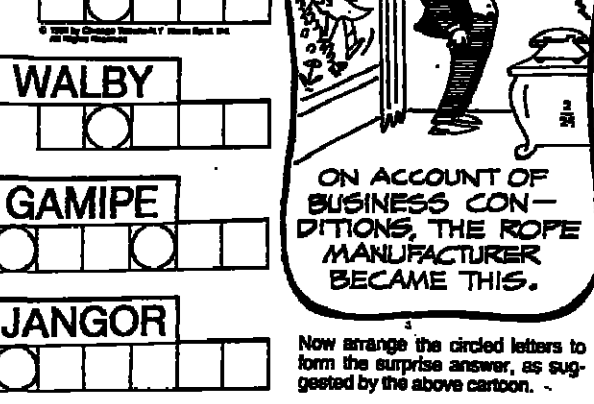


## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ADAGE EXULT HINDER RADISH

Answer: How the miner felt—LIGHT-HEADED

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"  
"Printed in Great Britain"

## BOOKS

## THE LIFE OF LORENA HICKOK

E.R.'s Friend

By Doris Faber. Morrow. Illustrated. 384 pp. \$12.95.

## ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Reluctant First Lady

By Lorena A. Hickok. Dodd, Mead.

Illustrated. 176 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S too bad Lorena Hickok's story can't be allowed to stand on its own merits. For as Doris Faber explains in the preface to her biography, "The Life of Lorena Hickok: E.R.'s Friend": "It is not merely reflected glory that makes Hick fascinating. A South Dakota servant girl at 14, a star reporter in New York two decades later, a suburban White House resident during World War II, she merits attention in her own right."

Moreover, despite Faber's slight tendency to treat Miss Hickok as a period piece ("she really was just about the top gal reporter in the country, and she said it herself"), her writing was sufficiently succinct and lively not to have become immediately dated. So, at least, one must conclude from reading her newly revised 1962 memoir, "Eleanor Roosevelt: Reluctant First Lady." For if the subject of this surprisingly charming little reminiscence does serve to advertise what a good friend she was of the president's wife, its surface reveals a first-rate observer.

There is, however, one anecdote in Miss Hickok's book that must give us pause. During what used to be known as a motor tour that Miss Hickok and E.R. took alone together in the summer of 1933, they stopped unannounced at a little house in the Adirondacks that took in tourists for the night. When their flustered hosts had shown them to their room and left them with an apology that there was only enough hot water for one bath, Miss Hickok said, "Well — you're the first lady, so you get the first bath."

"In reply," writes Miss Hickok, "Mrs. Roosevelt started thrusting her long, slender fingers in my direction. I was so ticklish that all she had to do to reduce me to a quivering mass of pulp was to point her fingers at me."

Now this picture of the stately first lady is charming, to say the least. But it also triggers the commonsensical realization that a threat to tickle someone is not normally effective unless on a previous occasion the threat has been carried out. And the picture of Eleanor Roosevelt actually tickling her companion brings us to the real reason we are preoccupied with books by and about Lorena Hickok — not that she merits attention in her own right, but because the papers that she had donated over the last decade of her life to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library were finally opened on May 1, 1978 (10 years after her death), and revealed a vast correspondence between Miss Hickok and Mrs. Roosevelt that had Doris Faber pronounce "a sensational find."

What we want to know is — to put it less decorously than Faber ever does: Were Hick and Mrs. Roosevelt actually lovers?

Unfortunately, the omnipresence of this question plays havoc with Faber's narrative, despite her announced intention of writing an objective biography of Miss Hickok. For one thing, it throws a glaring spotlight on the middle chapters of the book — those covering the period when the two protagonists were closest to each other — and makes everything that comes before and after seem as relatively unimportant as a prologue and an afterword.

Worse, when it comes to answering the question, Faber seems to want things two ways. On the one

hand, she provokes us to imagine the most extreme possibility. (For instance, she dramatically includes Chapter 7 with the news: "E.R. was now wearing a Hickok's prized sapphire ring, loved by an extract from a letter which E.R. tells her friend: 'Oh! I want to put arms around you, I ache to love you. Your ring is a great fort. I look at it & think she loves me or I wouldn't be wearing it!')"

On the other hand, Faber warns us not to jump to any conclusions. (For instance, two pages Chapter 8, she speculates that "effusively affectionate passages, least on E.R.'s part, were 'impression of just an intense, if usually belated, schoolgirl crush.'")

What does one end up thinking? So buffeted about is a reader Faber's contradictory argument that one is finally inclined to say to her conclusion that while the women probably did express a platonic affection of some sort, it was innocent, despite unconscious longings, on E.R.'s part, and innocent despite conscious cravings on L. part. Certainly, that tickling is the closest thing to evidence physical relationship we have since the letters, would seem to be such a conclusion.

Still, nagging doubts persist. Just because we, Faber, and archivists who somewhat reluctantly let this correspondence come to light, may hold Eleanor Roosevelt in awe and find it "unthinkable" that the greatest first lady in the history of the American people could consciously indulge in homosexual love affairs; that does not mean that Mrs. Roosevelt felt the same way about herself. As for Victorian attitudes with which Faber to muzzle E.R.'s sexual consciousness: Victorian attitudes seem to have applied to what people and did about sex in public: it is little connection — with the exception of what women felt permitted to express toward men — what people did and said in private.

Finally, for all her prodigious idealism, Eleanor Roosevelt has impressed me as a person who was naive about the deep recesses of human nature. Could she have been naive about herself?

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is the staff of The New York Times.

## Film Set on Life

## Of D.H. Lawrence

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP) —

ish producers announced they signed a star-studded cast for a film on the life of English author D.H. Lawrence.

Director Christopher M. promised that the movie will sizzle as some of Lawrence's roversal novels, such as "Sons and Lovers," written in 1913, and "Chatterley's Lover," in 1928.

It will be the first film ever about Lawrence, whose books banned in America and parts of Europe for many years, and will be "The Priest of Love."

Shakespearean actor Ian McKellen will play the early 20th-century author and Ava Gardner last cast as his girlfriend, Mabel B. Lufkin. Shooting is set to start in April and the movie is scheduled for release in October.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AN old argument, never likely to be resolved to anyone's satisfaction, is between groups of users of the weak two-bid. Some insist on "disciplined" use of the bid: The opener is expected to have a strong suit, preferably including two of the top three honors.

At the other end of the scale are those who use a two-bid whenever they feel like it, reckoning that the gain from giving the opponents problems more than compensates for the slight loss of accuracy when their own partner has a good hand.

On the diagrammed deal, North-South played a hand that could be adduced on the disciplined side of the argument. After an opening two-heart bid, North liked the prospects, and eventually bid four hearts in spite of some discouraging news: a two-no-trump inquiry elicited a three-club response, which in the partnership method showed a bad hand and a bad suit — an accurate description to be sure.

North should no doubt have been content to bid three hearts at his second turn, but even that contract would be in jeopardy. When an opening club lead brought the queen, king and ace, prospects in four hearts were virtually hopeless. South led a low trump, hoping that West held the trump jack together with exactly one other trump. There was no miracle and he was down two.

In the replay, South was more disciplined and passed on the first round. His partner's Precision club opening, showing 16 or more high-card points, was overcalled with one heart.

This might seem sure to keep North-South out of a heart contract, but South eventually backed

NORTH	EAST
♠ AQJ43	♠ 109
♥ Q10	♥ KJ7
♦ A762	♦ K772
♣ Q8	

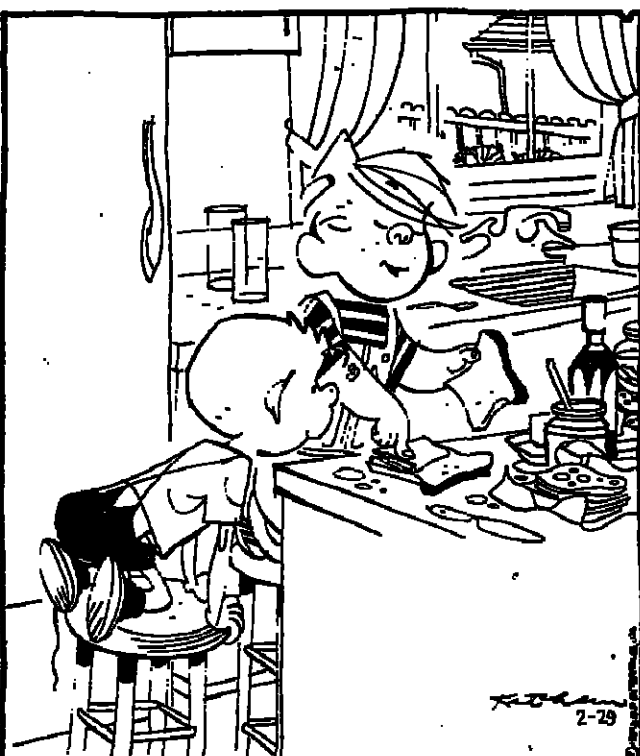
WEST	SOUTH
♠ K832	♠ 87
♥ A	♥ 985432
♦ K109	♦ Q53
♣ 109843	♣ A5

Neither side was vulnerable. If

West	East
♠ Pass	♠ Pass
♥ 10	♥ Pass
♦ Pass	♦ Pass
♣ Pass	♣ Pass

West led the club four.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"Look, I'll show ya again. First ya fold all the meat on one side, then ya tear the sandwich in half. Then ya give the kid the half with no meat! Got it?"











